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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. ACCUSED OF PLANNING INVASION OF NICARAGUA

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Article by Iosif Grigulevich in "International Review": "Clouds of Aggression Over Nicaragua"]

[Text] Recent reports from Nicaragua provide evidence that the clouds of U.S. aggression are gathering over the young independent republic. Opening the latest newspapers or reading between the grim lines of telegraph agency reports, you can clearly picture the barrels of antiaircraft and machine guns turned toward the Nicaraguan sky, tanks and armored transporters motionless against a background of tropical palms, and the stern faces of the Sandinista fighters, holding submachine guns in their hands....

The entire people of the land of Sandino have now risen in defense of the motherland. On the orders of the Ministry of Defense, all the republic's armed forces have gone over to a state of increased combat readiness. Working people have been mobilized to build bomb shelters, are digging foxholes and trenches, and are guarding enterprises.

This state of alarm arose in Nicaragua after it became known that the United States had sent dozens of warships toward the republic's shores so as to be able to set up a naval blockade of it at any moment. Over 2,000 U.S. soldiers are concentrated on Honduran territory. And this is without counting the thousands of mercenaries whom the CIA and the Pentagon have long been training in Honduras and Costa Rica. They are being trained and sent to Nicaragua to sow death there, to destabilize the situation, and to create the conditions for an invasion by U.S. troops. At the same time, U.S. SR-71 warplanes, or "Blackbirds" as they are otherwise known, are carrying out espionage flights over Nicaraguan territory and Washington's mighty propaganda machine is raining down megatons of lies on the republic.

Pentagon spokesman M. Burch, for example, claimed recently that "there is enough circumstantial evidence" to suggest that Nicaragua is planning to invade El Salvador and Honduras. As part of this evidence he cited a "buildup of military might," support for the Salvadoran insurgents, and statements by Sandinista government spokesmen. It is true, however, that Mr Burch immediately contradicted himself. As he himself acknowledged, the United States has no information about the movement of Nicaraguan Armed Forces subunits toward the borders with El Salvador or Honduras which, according to him, would indicate a preparation for invasion....

The Sandinists, for their part, really do have sufficient grounds for alarm. There is a mass of irrefutable facts to prove that the United States is preparing seriously and thoroughly to overthrow the Nicaraguan people's government. These facts include the Americans' transformation of Honduras--the Sandinists' northern neighbor--into a U.S. military stronghold and Washington's multifarious pressure on Costa Rica--Nicaragua's southern neighbor--with the aim of making it an active opponent of the revolutionary republic. It is no coincidence that the White House has given the order for anti-Nicaraguan broadcasts to begin from Costa Rican territory this December by way of a branch of Voice of America that has been set up there.

It also became public knowledge recently that Washington has begun planning additional measures for psychological terror against Nicaragua. In particular, these measures include the recall of the U.S. ambassador from Managua, the interception of ships heading for Nicaraguan ports, and the increasing scale of the military maneuvers in Honduras and the Caribbean. Against this background, how can you believe R. Reagan's statement that the United States is not trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government?

It is noteworthy that the present acute aggravation of the situation around Nicaragua began immediately after the elections in the land of Sandino and in the United States itself. Washington was clearly angered by the fact that the majority of the Nicaraguan people voted for the Sandinists. That is one aspect. The other is that R. Reagan perceived his own election victory as support for the course of eliminating the Nicaraguan people's government. It is hard to say precisely what method the White House has conceived for overthrowing the Sandinista authorities. One thing is clear, however, Washington is now using threats and the infiltration of new gangs of "contras" in its attempts to bleed the country dry economically and to organize massive aggression against at a convenient moment.

It is quite possible that the Reagan administration will decide not to send its own soldiers into Nicaragua as was the case in Vietnam. It is already looking for "cannon fodder" in other Latin American states and also in Puerto Rico which is in "free association with the United States." Information exists that the CIA has recruited around 60 Puerto Rican mercenaries for involvement in the armed struggle against the Sandinists from Honduran territory. You can also find Panamanians, Chileans, and Costa Ricans among the "contras."

In many respects what is now happening with Nicaragua recalls the events in Guatemala 30 years ago. Then, in June 1954, the United States organized the overthrow of the democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz. The aggressors' troops invaded Guatemalan territory via the Honduran border and the hired airmen of the dictator Somoza took off from Nicaragua to bomb the Guatemalan capital. Here is the remarkable thing. Thirty years ago the White House was claiming that Guatemala was a "bridgehead of Soviet communism on the continent," a "secret Soviet submarine base," and so forth. All these claims were pursuing a single aim--to justify armed aggression against an independent republic.

The United States is now trying to create a similar situation in Nicaragua. However, it is no longer June 1954. We are living in different times. Can it be that the White House has not realized this yet? By all accounts it has not. Or rather, it does not want to! Washington pines for those times when the fate

of a given Latin American country was settled at the U.S. Embassy. The incident involving Ecuadoran President Carlos Julio Arosemena, who lost his post because of a single sentence he uttered, is typical of those far-off times. Arosemena stated: "The U.S. administration is exploiting Latin America and exploiting Ecuador." This proved enough for the president to be called a "communist conspirator" and to be ousted!

Today, too, the United States is trying to wield the big stick. The Pentagon and the CIA have formulated a so-called "emergency action plan" for the Central American region which the United States considers its own "special interest zone." This plan envisages U.S. actions of a military, economic, and political character for countering the revolutionary and national-liberation movements. Grenada, as is well known, has already suffered from the implementation of this plan. The plan is now spearheaded against socialist Cuba, the people of Nicaragua, and the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala, and other countries.

Cuba remains Washington's prime target. America's subversive actions against the island of freedom include the continuation of the economic blockade, the infiltration of terrorist groups to organize sabotage, the stepping up of the campaign to discredit Cuba's foreign policy, and provocative saber-rattling near its borders.... Such a fate awaits virtually every country in Latin America which dares to pursue an independent domestic and foreign policy (independent of the United States, of course).

This is no unsubstantiated claim. The United States has not only snared Latin America in a network of military bases and is not only carrying out permanent covert intervention there, but is also threatening to use weapons against regimes unacceptable to it but is using them, as its aggression against Grenada shows. It is now preparing aggression against Nicaragua.

Washington is not at all concerned that the land of Sandino has offered it the hand of peace and cooperation dozens of times nor that the revolutionary republic has stated publicly, at the United Nations, that it pledges never to attack the United States. This demonstrates the nobility and love of peace of the Sandinist government and the goodwill of the Nicaraguan people who have already suffered U.S. occupation four times during this century. Nevertheless, Washington is preparing to bathe in blood a country which is dreaming of a new bright life. Is this not a policy of state terrorism directed against a whole people!

The Nicaraguans are interested in war least of all. Like all the inhabitants of Latin America they want to live in peace so as to calmly resolve their own economic and social development problems. And this desire is stronger than Washington's bullets and dollars. Even if you persuaded the present White House bosses to accept Theodore Roosevelt's advice about using an "iron fist in a velvet glove" when dealing in Latin America, the United States is still incapable of changing the course of events on the continent.

I would like to emphasize another point. Certain second-rate Western journalists now like to discuss the possible consequences of Yankee aggression against Nicaragua. In my view this is a futile occupation. The main thing now is to pool the efforts of all peace-loving forces and prevent a U.S. invasion!

Soviet people, like all progressive mankind, support the Sandinista revolution and the Nicaraguan people. We express solidarity with the struggle of the courageous patriots building a new life. And we are confident that the Nicaraguans will ultimately triumph in the battle for independence, freedom, and social progress.

CSO: 1807/111

INTERNATIONAL

U. S. ALLEGEDLY AIDING DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by R. Galiullin, under the rubric "International Notes": "Pakistan and the Bomb"]

[Text] With the arrest and conviction of Pakistani citizen Nazir Akhmad Vaida by a federal court in the state of Texas on 20 September, the number of persons implicated in nuclear espionage on behalf of Pakistan and now finding themselves behind bars reached four. Another who is added to them is Abdul Kadyr Khan, a Pakistani citizen who escaped arrest but was convicted by a Dutch court in absentia.

The Western, above all the American press, in lively comment on the hearings in the case of the "Pakistani Five," offered them as evidence that the West is supposedly taking vigorous steps to prevent the building of an "Islamic bomb." And while calling Abdul Kadyr Khan sometimes the "Pakistani Oppenheimer" in honor of the "father" of the American atomic bomb, and sometimes the "evil genius" of the Islamabad nuclear program "Project 706," the Washington press with a push from the White House invariably emphasized that he is also a "top atomic espionage agent" and that his field of activity was not America at all, but Western Europe, and they should, it was said, be responsible. As for Nazir Akhmad Vaida, Abdul Azais Khan, Salam Almeniani, and Mokhammed Akhmad, supposedly their very first attempts to secretly buy component equipment for Pakistani nuclear centers and take it out of the United States and Canada were firmly stopped.

Dean Hinton, U. S. Ambassador in Pakistan, is doing his bit to create the image of America as guarantor of nuclear secrets and advocate of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in Asia. He makes one statement after another, the essential point of which is as follows: the United States will assist Islamabad in carrying out its nuclear program only if that country signs the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and gives the International Atomic Energy Commission guarantees that its program pursues purely peaceful purposes. Speaking in May of this year at a reception in Karachi put on by the federation of chambers of commerce and industry, the Ambassador states that "the refusal of Islamabad to sign the treaty is one of the areas which contains potential for truly serious disagreement between Pakistan and the United States."

In fact Islamabad categorically refuses to put its signature on this document which 120 countries of the world have supported and officially adopted, and it is evading conducting a responsible dialogue with the International Atomic Energy Commission. But American assistance to Pakistan -- economic, financial, and above all military -- is increasing and certainly does not look like "serious disagreements" between Islamabad and Washington. People in Asia, therefore, do not pay as much attention to the clever statements of Dean Hinton, who is trying to present Washington as a kind of "knight without fear and reproach" as they do to the testimony of those people who, at least now, do not consider it necessary to conceal the truth.

Thus, Ronald Spiers, former U. S. Ambassador in Pakistan, upon completion of his diplomatic mission in August 1982 stated directly that U. S. military assistance to Pakistan is continuing despite the fact that Islamabad is carrying on vigorous development of nuclear weapons. According to his words, Pakistan today produces a large quantity of plutonium, one of the basic components of the atomic bomb. In his interview given to the Pakistani newspaper NAVA-E-VAKT, the ex-ambassador in fact disavowed the statement of two administrations (the White House and Islamabad) at once, to the effect that the Pakistani nuclear research program is pursuing only peaceful purposes.

This summer Alan Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic Party in the U. S. Congress, prepared and published a 16-page report which made it clear that the Pakistani nuclear program is one more illustration of American lack of principle. "Several aspects of the Pakistani nuclear program," this document stated, "have nothing to do with peaceful use of nuclear energy." To the great dissatisfaction of the White House, the American senator also made public something that both Washington and Islamabad had kept secret: that a group of specialists in the little town of Vakh near Islamabad is continuing to work on designing a nuclear weapon; they are called the "group from Vakh."

In fact, the ambitious plans of the Islamabad generals are not embodied by Abdul Kadyr Khan, who is being presented as the leader of the nuclear program, nor by dozens of other secondary spies who are locating and buying up various equipment; these plans are embodied by the 135 Pakistani nuclear physicists who were trained in the United States within the framework of the American-Pakistani bilateral agreement on cooperation. The information obtained by Abdul Kadyr Khan while he worked at the URENKO consortium, a joint enterprise of West Germany, England, and the Netherlands, does not go beyond the technology for enriching uranium by the centrifuge method.

In 1981, attempting to gain approval for his comprehensive program of delivering American weapons and rendering aid to Pakistan with a value of 3.2 billion dollars, President Reagan stated that the "group from Vakh" had been disbanded. "This is not true," Alan Cranston states. "On the contrary, new evidence has been received that this group has been expanded and has stepped up its work."

Who knows? Possibly there will be more arrests and more trials of Pakistani "atomic spies," and more assurances from the White House and its diplomats

in Asia that they are watching carefully to see how the nuclear program of the Islamabad military administration is carried out. But none of this lessens the alarm of Pakistani public opinion, which is already for good reason concerned that American "games" with the "Islamic bomb" can have the most dangerous consequences for their country with its unstable political climate and growing tension on all its borders. And in fact, the consequences can be very serious for the entire region.

11,176

CSO: 1807/38

INTERNATIONAL

JOURNAL SPECIAL ISSUE ON 'LIFE OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES'

Gromyko on Foreign Policy

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 25 Oct 84 pp 1-4

[Article by Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and minister of foreign affairs: "In the Vanguard of a Historic Process"]

[Text] World developments today are a complex and dynamic process, but there is one thing that like a beam of light pierces through all their diversity. It is the steady advance of the process of the social renovation of the world, inspired by the ideals and achievements of socialism.

Each day brings convincing proof of the wisdom of Lenin's prediction that socialism would be a mighty international force capable of "exercising a decisive influence upon world politics as a whole." (V.I. Lenin. Collected Works. Vol 31, p 148). This is true of the present situation.

The emergence of real socialism in the Soviet Union, the country born of the October revolution, and the creation as a result of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War of a world socialist system, which now includes countries situated on three continents--Europe, Asia and America, dramatically changed the face of our planet. At the present time socialism determines the main character and direction of the development of human society. It is a major bulwark of peace, democracy and progress.

In spite of all the obstacles which its class enemy is trying to put up in its way, world socialism continues to gain strength.

During a brief space of history socialism as a social system convincingly demonstrated its fundamental advantages over capitalism--social and national equality, planned economic development, ideological unity of society and concern for man and his harmonious development which create a firm basis for constant evolution of the socialist way of life and improvement of the political system of socialism and socialist democracy which ensures man in practice the broadest rights and freedoms and access to the summits of knowledge and cultural values.

These are historic achievements. The capitalist world which is incapable of getting out of profound economic crises and dramatic social and political upheavals has nothing to offer instead.

The development of widely ranging relations between the socialist countries resulted in the emergence of a socialist community which is a voluntary union of states united by commitment to Marxist-Leninist ideology and participating in the jointly created organisations of the Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which co-ordinate their activities in the political, economic and other fields. This union multiplies the potentials of the countries that make it up and ensures the defence of socialism's acquisitions.

The socialist countries demonstrate an example of new relations between states, which have no precedent in history. They are based on the principles of socialist internationalism. These relations rest upon full equality, respect for the sovereignty of each state, mutual assistance, comradely support and class solidarity.

The cornerstone of all-round co-operation between the socialist countries is fraternal co-operation between the ruling communist parties, which are united by a common ideology and identity of ideals and goals in the building of socialism and communism and in creating favourable external conditions for this.

The socialist countries have to tackle their construction problems in an international situation which has sharply deteriorated of late as a result of increased aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, especially American imperialism, which is seeking to achieve military superiority in order to be able to dominate the world and force its decisions upon other countries and peoples. The imperialist policy is spearheaded against the socialist countries. All the arsenal of means and methods of this policy is used to undermine the positions of socialism. Special emphasis is laid on the efforts to divide the socialist countries and weaken ties between them.

The socialist countries administer a vigorous rebuff to the militarist policy pursued by the United States and NATO. Founded almost 30 years ago, the Warsaw Pact is an indestructible fortress of socialism and peace.

The fraternal socialist countries guard their unity as the apple of their eye. They well realise that success in promoting the cause of peace depends a great deal on how active, consistent and co-ordinated their activities in the international arena are. The documents of the meetings of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee are a shining example of the effectiveness of their cooperation in all major fields of world politics. This is especially true of the documents adopted by the economic summit meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which was recently held in Moscow.

The socialist countries focus their attention on the historic problem of saving the world from the scourge of war, preventing our planet from being turned by nuclear war into a desert and ensuring lasting peace. Aware of their responsibility for the future of mankind, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are doing everything in their power to achieve this noble goal.

The proposals they have put forward embrace practically all aspects of the problem of ensuring international security. Their major proposals include a proposal of concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on preserving peaceful relations; a proposal that the nuclear-weapon states adopt standards guiding relations between them; a proposal on preventing militarisation of space; and a proposal on banning chemical weapons. To solve all these problems is a matter of life and death for the world and the proposals made by the socialist countries meet the interests of all states and are consonant with the aspiration of all the peoples of the world.

All these peace proposals are known to those to whom they were made. If they had political will the conclusion of mutually acceptable agreements would be a reality and would pave the way to a better political climate in the world.

Konstantin Chernenko said that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries "will continue consistently to pursue a policy aimed at curbing the arms race, bringing back detente and strengthening European and international security."

There is one more significant thing I would like to note. Exchange of cultural values has assumed unprecedented proportions in the socialist countries. Literature and art in the republics of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries continue to flower and successfully perform their internationalist mission of promoting peace, mutual understanding and friendship between nations. All unbiased people in the world recognise this.

This mission is all the more important now that the class struggle between the two social systems has exacerbated and that the enemies of socialism resort to all sorts of subversive activities, ideological subversion and clamorous propaganda campaigns in a bid to slander the socialist system, its historical achievements and peaceful policy. It is a duty of every writer and cultural worker to expose anti-socialist imperialist propaganda, every manifestation of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism and, at the same time, spread the truth about socialism, its policy, socialist humanism and the rewarding material and cultural life of the peoples of the socialist countries and their confidence in the future.

The magazine DRUZHBA NARODOV should be praised in every way for devoting a special issue to life in the socialist countries today and their role in the modern world. This is only logical because the name of the magazine--FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES--says that it must contribute to the strengthening of unity and the identity of the historical destinies of the farflung socialist nations. (DRUZHBA NARODOV No 9. In full.)

CEMA Academic on Economic Integration

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 25 Oct 84 pp 5-11

[Interview by DRUZHBA NARODOV correspondent Eduard Beltov with Yuriy Semenovich Shiryayev, director of the CEMA International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System and USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member: "Common Cause"]

[Text] Beltov: The CEMA was established 35 years ago. This acronym has become a common word for a whole generation.

Shiryayev: Even for people not immediately concerned with economics.

Beltov: It is because cooperation among CEMA countries covers all fields of life. Perhaps we could limit ourselves to economic cooperation if only because your Institute deals with economic matters.

Shiryayev: Still I'll have to begin with the events which lead to the formation of the CEMA in 1949. Atomic bombs had been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki four years earlier, and Churchill had already made his speech in Fulton, declaring a cold war on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We had a bad time economically. The most devastating war in history had just been over and the words "post-war dislocation" aptly described the economic situation in all socialist countries in Europe. New forms of teamwork had to be found to tackle the pressing issues of food supplies, raw materials and industrial plant. A statement announcing the formation of a Council for Mutual Economic Assistance said that the chief concern of the new organisation would be the economic advance of its every participant. This was important, if not decisive, for the existence of the socialist community as a fundamental new association of nations.

Beltov: Do you mean that the CEMA was a historical necessity?

Shiryayev: The emergence of the CEMA was predetermined historically. The CEMA helped its participants overcome, in a relatively short time, the after-effects of the war and the backwardness most of them inherited from the earlier regimes. In the CEMA's thirty-five years, the combined national income of its participants has increased by 770 percent, as against 230 percent for the industrial capitalist states. Compared with 1950, in 1983 industrial production within CEMA framework grew by 1,200 percent. CEMA nations' farm output grew markedly and their engineering registered high growth rates. With 9.8 percent of the planet's population, the CEMA area accounts for 25 percent of the combined national income of all the countries of the world, 32 percent of the world's output of steel and chemicals and 34 percent of the global figure for engineering goods. The formation of the CEMA not only helped its participants combat the difficult situation that persisted in the late 1940s and early 1950s. It was a far-sighted step which allowed the less developed European CEMA countries to catch up economically with the community's front-rankers. This major social issue is still before many nations.

Beltov: That catching-up business, was it an end in itself, or a stepping stone to a greater objective?

Shiryayev: Both. Socialism could not put up with the backwardness some CEMA nations inherited from the past. As a system, socialism implied a new industrial base. Also, the less successful CEMA nations catching up with their more advanced partners allowed all of them to settle a number of socio-economic issues on a national and a regional scale. The CEMA was the world's first organisation to demonstrate that nations showing different social and economic start-up levels, can engage in equitable cooperation. This made it easier for the developing countries to advance the issue of a new economic order. The example of CEMA nations shows developing countries that they can overcome their backwardness in historically short time-limits if their efforts are backed by international collaborative ventures.

Beltov: Beginning to cooperate, a developing country and a developed nation find their situations incomparable.

Shiryayev: Capitalism and socialism interpret cooperation differently. The CEMA relies on new principles of the international division of labour, particularly equality, sovereignty and the possibility of its every participant to contribute, irrespective of its economic dimensions, to the community's progress. These principles have proved effective. Great credit for the CEMA's achievements goes to the USSR which facilitated its partners' advance by supplying them with engineering products, fuel and power, and food.

The USSR imports producer and consumer goods from other CEMA countries. The Soviet Union's market has always been open to the young industries of its CEMA partners.

Beltov: It is difficult for a developing country to market its manufactures in the capitalist part of the world.

Shiryayev: It is very difficult. Industrial capitalist countries are engaged in perpetual trade wars. They discriminate against developing states. Such things cannot happen in the CEMA, whose market is always open to any country especially if industrial programmes are coordinated internationally.

Beltov: May I ask you to return to the CEMA's history since other nations can benefit by learning the community's evolution as an economic entity effectively reacting to changes in the market situation and to the emergence of new factors, particularly economic, political and social.

Shiryayev: I have told you that at the start the CEMA's chief concern was the economic growth of its every individual participant. In that period this was essential for the economic progress of every CEMA nation. As conditions for regional industrial specialisation and cooperation had not existed in 1949, the CEMA partners had not then thought about economic integration. They had first to cope with numerous institutional and economic

problems and learn coordinated economic planning. As CEMA nations were advancing, they were running into new problems which had to be resolved if intra-area cooperation was to grow. In helping one another initiate new industries, CEMA nations, concentrated, naturally enough, on sectors for the establishment of which they had the necessary experience. However, this predetermined a certain duplication. The issue was resolved through regional industrial specialisation and cooperation programmes.

Beltov: Could you show us how intra-CEMA cooperation was developing?

Shiryayev: In 1949 the CEMA introduced free exchange of technical documentation. The importance of this is particularly great now that the CEMA incorporates less economically developed countries and the community has assumed an intercontinental dimension. The new CEMA members must raise their technological and economic level to that of the community's founder-members. This was the task of the socialist countries of Europe soon after 1949. The efforts of the CEMA's neophytes are promoted by free exchange of documentation, with recipients paying only blue-printing costs. Nowadays the community's scientific and technological cooperation is dominated by the advanced forms of team work such as joint ventures involving less developed member-countries. To put it differently, the CEMA is passing over from the exchange of manufactures to intra-area cooperation in their production.

Beltov: But to return to the CEMA's stage-wise development. As any well-oiled economic machinery, the CEMA must be capable of self-improvement.

Shiryayev: It is capable of it, if you don't take the term literally.

Beltov: To me the CEMA's stage-wise development means that as some issues have been settled, new ones appear on its agenda, as was the case with raising the economic levels of its less developed participants.

Shiryayev: In the early 1960s CEMA nations felt it essential to spread cooperation from mutual assistance to shaping a system of the intra-community division of labour to meet the new conditions of economic growth. In May 1969 in Moscow the 23rd (special) CEMA summit session endorsed a course towards intra regional economic integration and decided to produce a strategic cooperation programme, which was adopted in 1971. Since then intra-CEMA cooperation has relied on this programme both for the development of production and the machinery of regional cooperation.

Beltov: In the 1970s the economic situation in the world changed for the worse and prices began to grow rapidly.

Shiryayev: The CEMA is part and parcel of the world economy. CEMA countries are exposed to the impact of processes at work in the world economy although they do not directly influence their economies.

Beltov: I think the CEMA has demonstrated its ability to react effectively to changes in the global economic situation?

Shiryayev: We had to handle many things on the go. In particular, we introduced sliding scale prices for many raw materials and energy products to cushion the adverse effects of the energy crisis. This, as well as power conservation programmes, helped CEMA countries adapt themselves to the changed energy situation.

Beltov: You have mentioned the 1971 comprehensive programme of CEMA countries' economic integration.

Shiryayev: Implementing the programme can be divided into two periods. In the first period CEMA countries relied on extensive growth factors. In the second period these factors have become exhausted and the situation on the world market has worsened largely due to those Western forces which abhor detente.

Beltov: This necessitated specifying the bearings of the CEMA's advance?

Shiryayev: Yes and this was done by the CEMA Summit Meeting in Moscow in June. A statement issued after the Summit said that its participants discussed the state and prospects of CEMA countries' economic growth and interplay and decided to expand this cooperation and make it more efficient.

The Summit has oriented regional cooperation towards intensive growth factors. Intra-CEMA cooperation is being increasingly geared to technological advances. This is the essence of the Summit's resolutions bearing on production. This is very important since ours is the time of new machinery and methods and the Summit has formulated the Community's answer to the technological challenge of the coming decades.

Beltov: In view of recent economic and political developments, it would be interesting to discuss CEMA nations' relations with countries which are proceeding towards socialism but which are not members of the community, particularly their links with Laos.

Shiryayev: I have already told you that the CEMA does not bar itself from the rest of the world. The Summit's statement said that CEMA nations consider it vital to develop economic links with socialist nations which are not CEMA members to promote the economic advance of a country and the positions of socialism as a system. Take, for example, Yugoslavia, which signed an agreement with the CEMA 20 years ago. Under this agreement, Yugoslavia takes part in the work of most CEMA permanent commissions and other agencies and contributes to the implementation of CEMA countries' comprehensive programme of economic integration and numerous sectoral and intersectoral programmes. As for such countries as Laos, CEMA nations greatly help their friends to lay the foundations of a socialist economy and in particular a modern industry.

Beltov: Is this process a two-way street?

Shiryayev: This assistance exemplifies CEMA nations' relations with the countries showing a low level of economic development and we today cannot

expect them to give us as much as they receive from us. Aid plays an important role in CEMA nations' relations with these countries, although we also develop trade and non-commercial exchanges with them. As these countries grow economically, they become increasingly involved in the division of labour among socialist nations.

Bel'tov: As an economist, you are probably more interested in the economic matters the CEMA Summit discussed. However, in conclusion, I would like to draw your attention to the important question which featured last on the Summit agenda.

Shiryayev: Economics does not exist outside politics. It was not accidental that the CEMA summit passed a declaration on peace and international economic cooperation. We realise that world-wide cooperation is unthinkable without a lasting peace. The USSR government's sustained efforts for peace demonstrate its concern for the future of the world.

As the declaration has it, CEMA nations cannot watch political and economic developments indifferently. They want the situation in the world to grow better, and not only because this influences their economic programmes and links with other states. Socialism, which has become affirmed as the world's most progressive system, shows great concern for mankind's future because the well-being of people is its supreme objective. CEMA nations act jointly politically and economically. President Konstantin Chernenko said that CEMA nations are united by common responsibility for the future of socialism. (DRUZHBA NARODOV, No 9. In full.)

Union Official on Writers' Role

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 25 Oct 84 pp 12-18

[Article by Yu. Verchenko, USSR Union of Writers Board of Directors secretary: "Writers Fight for Peace"]

[Text] Soviet men of letters are following recent international political developments with a feeling of particular anxiety. They understand perfectly well that there is only one thing to oppose to the nuclear insanity afflicting the Washington Administration, and that is the united peace movement and united will of millions in action to uphold their children's right to a blue sky over their heads. That is what inspires the passionate and intransigent plea of Soviet writers, wrathfully condemning the anti-people policies of the trans-Atlantic strategists, at all international symposia and fora.

A writer's say has, perhaps, the greatest-ever part to play in the effort to defuse the international tension which has built up through the fault of the present US Administration and NATO leaders. For never yet has the world been so close to the brink of a thermonuclear war, a war that can well turn out to be fateful for Europe and, indeed, for the rest of world civilisation. And, naturally, Soviet men of letters, together with their counterparts in

the other countries of the socialist community, are doing everything within their power to have their word sound as a rallying call for the people of all continents in battle to remove the danger of nuclear annihilation.

Today, Soviet writers, who have always been active in the fight for peace, are making a tangible contribution, by their passionate peace plea, towards the common effort of the people of goodwill.

Soviet writers' peace effort has always been a point of major concern to our professional association. The most notable activities sponsored by the Writers' Union of the USSR during the last two years have been, I would say, the Plenary Meeting of the Moscow Writers' Organisation and the enlarged session of the Secretariat of the Leningrad Writers' Organisation which discussed "The Writers Say in Battle for Peace"; the meeting of the Union's Council for International Relations which reviewed the objectives the Soviet writers' organisations have to realise in pushing the Peace Programme; the Plenary Meeting of the Council for Adventure Stories and Science Fiction on "The Struggle Against the Nuclear Danger and Moral Problems in Science Fiction." "The Enhancement of the Writers Role in the International Anti-War Movement" was discussed at the 7th Congress of Soviet writers. The Congress set up a special commission on "Literature in Battle for Peace, Humanism and Progress." It brought together distinguished Soviet authors who enthusiastically supported our Party's peace-seeking foreign policy and outlined a wide-ranging action programme to step up the Soviet writers' peace efforts.

There has been a widespread public response to the Plenary Meeting of the Board of the Writers' Union of the RSFSR--"The Writers of the Russian Federation in Battle for Peace" which was held in Moscow on February 22, 1984. It was a substantive and constructive discussion of the writers' historic mission in the promotion of peace among nations, the ideological and moral values of Soviet literature concerned with the furtherance of the international unity of the peoples and the education of the rising generations in the spirit of peace, humanism, and fraternal working men's solidarity. The Plenary Meeting sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to its General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, assuring the Party that the Soviet writers would devote all their talents and all their energies to the great objective of securing peace on Earth.

The countries of the socialist community have a tremendous part to play in action to strengthen the peace and to make the policy of detente prevail. We have common goals and common ideals, and we stand for a mutually beneficial and fruitful exchange of true cultural values between all peoples, and we believe in the great power of the ideas cultivated by the progressive and humanistic literature of socialist nations.

The Writers' Union of the USSR is attaching particular importance to promoting closer links with the professional associations of the socialist countries, working to pool the efforts of their men of letters in the

struggle for peace and for the relaxation of international tensions. This is the object of the annual meetings of the executives of writers' unions and conferences of editors of literary magazines and newspapers.

"The role of the writers and writers' unions of the socialist countries in the battle for peace and against the growing threat of nuclear war produced by imperialism," was the subject on the agenda of the 19th International Meeting of the Executives of the Writers' Unions of the socialist countries which met in Hanoi in March 1983. The 20th Meeting, held in Prague last spring, also centred on the participation of the writers of socialist nations in the peace movement.

The meeting unanimously adopted an Appeal to the Writers of the World, referring to the consolidation of the efforts by all people of goodwill and to the need for them to do everything possible towards ending the preparations for a nuclear war, removing the American first-strike missiles from Europe, and countering the mad arms race with a drive for the common security of the peoples. The Prague Appeal reaffirmed the unity of the resolve and the identity of pursuit of the writers of the socialist community ever ready to work to the best of their ability towards averting the threat of nuclear war.

The 9th meeting of the editors of the literary gazettes of the socialist countries met also in Prague last May to discuss "The Role of Political Fiction in Resolving the Current Problems of the Modern World." They paid special attention to the ways of making literary publications more effective and more aggressive in the context of the present bitter ideological battle, and the writers' efforts more productive in keeping the peace and consolidating the anti-war forces.

The Writers' Union of the USSR is setting much store by the Soviet writers' participation in theoretical conferences, "round tables," and debates arranged in socialist countries. These map out the general course for socialist literatures to follow and open up new horizons for the writers' cooperation in the movement for peace and for fostering the spirit of confidence and general security. Last January, for example, Soviet authors attended a round-table meeting in Berlin which discussed "The Modern Political Novel." Whatever aspect they discussed, whether the specific qualities of the political novel, the choice of the subject to build it on, or the relation between fact and fiction, each of the participants touched on the writer's responsibility for the future of this planet and the historic mission of literature in cultivating a climate of friendship and understanding among the peoples.

Yet another form of cooperation, known as the Days of Literature of socialist countries is also instrumental in promoting peace and friendly links between our peoples. The Days of Soviet Literature in Czechoslovakia and those of Czechoslovak literature in the USSR, have become traditional, as have the days of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Bulgaria, and those of LITERATUREN FRONT in the USSR. There have been successful Days of Soviet Literature in Poland, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic and Cuban Culture Days in the USSR

(marking the 25th anniversary of the victorious Cuban Revolution). Cultural Days of the German Democratic Republic in the Soviet Union have been held to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR. The programme included a "For the Sake of Life on Earth" conference of writers of the two countries to discuss the part they were yet to play in the peace movement.

The active stance of the writers of the socialist nations, speaking out for peace, has been winning the increasing recognition of the world community, witness, for example, the Sofia International Meetings which have "Peace--the Planet's Hope" as their motto. It is worth remembering that the first of such meetings, which was held in July 1977 and enthusiastically supported the Soviet Peace Programme, was attended by prominent authors from 34 nations. The fourth one, in Bulgaria, (September 1982) brought together men of letters from 70 countries. It had discussion panels to debate "The Unity of the General Writers' Movement for Peace," "The Role of the Translation of Fiction in Interracial Cultural Exchange" and "The Literature of Hope or the Literature of Despair?". The fifth international meeting of writers will be held in Sofia later this autumn. It bids fair to become a major event in the world's literary life.

This year has been full of activities relating to the writers' movement for peace. Soviet men of letters will participate in an international writers' meeting at Schwerin, the German Democratic Republic, on the subject "If You Love Life, Save the Peace," a traditional meeting of writers for children and youth--a "Peace Assembly" in Moscow, an international meeting of writers "The World's Preoccupations and the Writer's Say" in Bonn, a round-table meeting "For Peace and Life, Against the Nuclear Threat," organised by the Afro-Asian Writers' Association, a Soviet-Japanese meeting on "Political Fiction in the Modern World," and a Soviet-Austrian meeting on "The Writers' Responsibility in the Modern World," to mention just a few.

The writers of Asian and African countries are making a notable contribution to the peace movement. Our professional association has established relations with nearly all progressive literary organisations of the two continents. There has been a widespread response to the international writers' meeting at Frunze on "The Writers' Role in the Struggle To Preserve and Strengthen the Peace," which brought together young authors from 20 Asian and African countries.

The links between Soviet writers and those of revolutionary Afghanistan had become an important factor conducive to an improvement of the world's political climate. The recent Days of Afghan Literature in the USSR have provided clear evidence of the remarkable fruit of the friendship of the two countries whose policies meet the interests of the peace and understanding of the peoples.

The significance of the writer's say in making the planet's psychological atmosphere healthier and building confidence among the nations can hardly be overemphasised. That is why the Soviet-American writers' meetings, passing off as a free and frank exchange of views, have become traditional. The 6th professional meeting of Soviet and American authors on "Understanding

"Through Literature" took place at Pepperdine University, USA, last March. The speakers taking part in the discussion noted the increased role of literature in the modern world, spoke about the power and influence of the writer's voice, and strongly denounced the acceptance of the use of armed force in resolving international conflicts.

The meeting adopted a joint statement pointing out that the writers found it to be their duty and their responsibility to do everything possible to safeguard peace and prevent conflicts fraught with a danger of thermonuclear war. The Soviet delegation presented the Pepperdine University with 500 books by Soviet writers, photo albums and also some books by American authors printed in the USSR.

The tense and explosive international situation makes it imperative for Soviet writers to be in the van of the battle for peace, detente and disarmament, and to cut short all scheming of the modern-day "crusaders" of anti-Communism. This effort is all the more essential since bourgeois propaganda is dead set to play down the Soviet peace initiatives and misconstrue our proposals.

The situation as it is in the world today calls for everyone to be active in striving to avert the threat of nuclear war. An appeal for peace to be saved, addressed to all the peoples of this planet, was forcefully made by Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the Plenary Meeting last April. With a wealth of evidence to support him, he restated that peace is the top priority of Soviet foreign policy.

Soviet literature and that of the other socialist countries have some workable opportunities to contribute towards realising this objective which has become one of vital importance to all the peoples of this planet. These literatures have a special part to play in implanting the spirit of goodwill, mutual respect and confidence among the peoples. The literature that is imbued with boundless faith in man's historic reason and creative powers, is becoming an increasingly active force in creating a sound psychological climate on this planet and in the unabating battle of ideas that is going on between the forces of peace, freedom, progress, on the one hand, and those of international reaction, on the other. It is our firm conviction that the collective efforts of the Soviet writers and their counterparts in the other countries of the socialist community, speaking out to avert the threat of war, will help keep the peace--mankind's inestimable asset. (DRUZHBA NARODOV magazine No 9, 1984. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/59

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

ARAB OIL DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of a number of representatives of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] has recently visited Uzbekistan. Earlier, the delegation attended a seminar in Moscow on energy problems. The visiting guests were received by the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium where they conferred with renowned scientists working on solar energy in our republic. While being interviewed by a Tashkent Radio correspondent, the head of the delegation, Al-Attari, deputy secretary of OAPEC, said that they had been convinced that scientists in Uzbekistan are engaged with important social problems related to technical and social development. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Nov 84 GF]

CSO: 1836/414

NATIONAL

USSR, GDR THEOLOGIANS EMPHASIZE IMPORTANCE OF DIALOGUE

LD220426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov (TASS)--Theologians of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Union of Evangelical Churches in the GDR have held their fifth colloquium. According to tradition, it was held in the town of Zagorsk, near Moscow, within the walls of the Troytsa-Sergeyeva Monastery.

In a communique adopted by the participants in the colloquium, it is pointed out that dialogue between activists of the churches which operate in the socialist countries began 10 years ago. It is emphasized that great importance is attached to the theological reports read at the colloquia and to the statements made in the course of the discussions, which are "a valuable contribution to the cause of achieving Christian unity."

In the view of the participants in the colloquium, in the contemporary international situation with the threat of total destruction hanging over mankind, "ever-increasing significance is acquired by dialogue and joint action by Christians with representatives of different cultures, world-outlooks, and religions, and with all people of good will."

"Preaching the gospel of peace in word and deed has been and remains the unchanging focus of peacemaking in the church and in all human society," points out the final document, which was circulated today at a reception in honor of the participants in the theologians' colloquium arranged on behalf of the Moscow patriarchate.

In the communique, the participants in the colloquium note that "support for the Warsaw-Treaty states' proposals containing an unconditional renunciation of (?use of force) is in accord with the peacemaking responsibilities of their churches.

CSO: 1830/141

NATIONAL

PARTY WORK WITH KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATIONS DESCRIBED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 17, Sep 84 (signed to press 21 Aug 84)
pp 64-67

[Article by Z. Ignatov, deputy party committee secretary, "Second Watch Plant" Moscow Production Association: "Selection to the Party and Training of Young Communists"]

[Text] Membership in the party is one of the key questions of party construction. The make-up of the party determines the character and content of its activity and its capacity for fulfilling the role of the guiding and directing force in the struggle to build a communist society. The party organization at the "Second Watch Plant" Production Association and its lower sectors are performing specific work on the qualitative formulation of new additions to the party. They have extensive capabilities for doing this work. A stable, cohesive and friendly collective has been created at the enterprises. The binding tie of this collective is comprised of the regular workers of the leading professions, whose labor in the main sectors of production influences the work of the enterprise as a whole. At the same time, we have a high relative share of young workers. It is enough to say that over 50 percent of the overall number of workers are young people. The selection of people for the party is done through an in-depth and comprehensive study of the people in the process of their practical activity. The decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee direct us toward further increasing our selectivity of those entering the party. And we must say that in recent years the approach to acceptance of persons into its ranks has become more exacting in our collective.

Whom does the party organization choose for its ranks? Primarily those who set an example of selfless labor and are active in public life. It is important to note that from year to year the relative share of regular workers filling the party ranks is increasing. Of the overall number of those accepted into the party, around 40 percent are regular workers. Overall, in the last 3 years, around 90 percent of those accepted as party candidate members were workers. Today in our party organization there are 1,800 party members and candidate members.

We can name tens, hundreds of wonderful, truly remarkable people who have been accepted into the party in recent years. Let us take, for example, the young communist, fifth shop lathe operator Aleksandr Smirnov. What is it that

distinguishes him? It is the sense of responsibility for the matters of the collective in which he works, the desire to give all his efforts, knowledge, and capabilities to the common good. Three months ago our enterprise initiated the transition to a two-shift work regimen for expensive equipment, which would give the plant a savings of a half million rubles. Aleksandr Smirnov was one of the first to begin work on the two-shift schedule. Other workers followed his example. Today, two sections in the shop have fully changed over to two-shift servicing of equipment. We can present many other such examples.

The association's party organization utilizes various forms of work for party selection. An important role here belongs to interpretation of party policy to non-party members, their involvement into active social work, placement of communists in all leading sectors of production, and the avant-garde role of communists in productive and social life.

The improvement of qualitative filling of the party organization's ranks is facilitated by a supernumerary commission for preliminary review of questions of acceptance into the party and personal affairs of communists, which has been created under the plant party committee. It is comprised of experienced, mature communists with long seniority in production and party work, workers and specialists. A. Makeyeva heads up the commission. She has served for many years as shop party bureau secretary and head of the propaganda collective. She has completed the Faculty of Party Construction at the University of Marxism-Leninism of the Moscow party gorkom.

The commission members not only talk with those entering the party, test their knowledge of the CPSU Program and Directive and verify correct formulation of their documents. They are also interested in the opinions of comrades working by their side. In accordance with the assignment of the party committee, the commission analyzes questions of party selection and forwards its recommendations for decision by the party committee.

The review of matters dealing with acceptance into the CPSU begins at meetings of the party groups. The point of view of those who constantly work side by side with the prospective member and who know all his good points and shortcomings is one of the guarantees against making a possible error. Practical experience has shown that weak reliance on the party groups in selection into the CPSU and insufficient consideration of their opinion leads to situations by which sometimes weakly prepared comrades are accepted into the party.

The application of the person entering the party is always discussed by a meeting of the shop party organization on a priority basis. In party organizations which have a bureau (and we have 34 of these), the application for acceptance is first reviewed by this bureau. The bureau verifies the correctness of the documentation, evaluates the qualifications of the applicant, considers the opinion of the party group, and makes a preliminary decision. It then reports to the general meeting, which either agrees with the opinion of the bureau or makes a different decision.

Here we must stress one other important circumstance. In order to widely discuss the strong points and shortcomings of someone becoming a party candidate

member at a general meeting of communists, it is necessary to take care to create conditions for showing exactingness toward that person. If the meeting on party selection is held formally and the communists see in it merely an exercise in established procedure, then it is doubtful that the discussions at this meeting will be frank and exacting.

This is why, when preparations are being made for a meeting, an announcement is first posted indicating who is being accepted into the party and his place of work. Comrades who are non-party members are always invited to participate in these meetings. The most convenient time is selected for such meetings, so that the largest number of labor collective members will be able to attend. Usually the meeting is held after work, right in the shop.

We try to decide the question of acceptance into the party by open vote and in full view of the collective. Every speech presented at the meeting is given close attention. This includes also the opinions of non-party members. Often their remarks have a serious effect on the final decision. I remember when they were accepting S. Chentsov, adjuster in the 18th mechanical shop, to party candidate member status. Those recommending him for membership characterized the proposed member favorably, and the communists were ready to vote him in for acceptance as party candidate member. However, non-party member V. Zhalin intervened. He said that the proposed candidate exhibited self-seeking tendencies in his behavior, and presented convincing facts to back up this statement. Obviously, the meeting rejected S. Chentsov.

But suppose a person is accepted as party candidate member. What will the candidate status mean for the young communist? This will depend both on him and on the party organization.

At present, the candidate status is best utilized in our party organization for verifying the political, work, and moral qualities of the entrants. We see to it that candidates for party membership constantly improve their level of production training and are in the first ranks of those participating in socialist competition. We instill in them a sense of high responsibility for the work of the enterprise.

The plant party organization is interested in the participation of young communists in social work. They are actively involved in intra-party life, assigned the preparation of questions for discussion at the party committee or party meeting, given other assignments, and encouraged to work in public organizations. From the very beginning we see to it that the party assignment is issued with consideration for the knowledge, skills and interests of the young communist. A crucial party assignment for many young communists is active work in the Komsomol organization. About one-third of the party candidates in our party organization are engaged in selective Komsomol work. The communists help to formulate an active life position in every Komsomol member and every young person, and train them to be worthy citizens in Soviet society.

Work with party candidates and their preparation for entrance into CPSU membership is the duty of all communists. Yet a special role here belongs to those

who submitted the recommendation. The CPSU Central Committee, in its resolution on the work of the party organization of Kirgizia, again reiterated the requirement that communists should be responsible for the person they recommend for party membership, and for how objectively they characterize him. The person submitting the recommendation not only takes responsibility before the party for the person he recommended, but is also called upon to help in his ideological, work and moral growth.

For example, T. Lepeshkina, assembler in the 9th shop, recommended N. Ivanova for candidate to party membership. And, during the course of her entire candidate status, she helped her in word and deed to attain the level of the requirements set for the communist today and to successfully complete her responsible party assignment--party agitator in the collective. It is notable that T. Lepeshkina taught by her own personal example, and primarily by her irreconcilability to waste and to those who disrupt labor discipline and social order. Today N. Ivanova is the enterprise's best agitator. She not only works ahead of schedule herself, but also helps others to achieve the best results in their labor.

In giving an assignment to a young communist, the plant party committee, shop party bureau and the party groups monitor its fulfillment. Such forms of control as talking with communists are widely used for this purpose, as well as reports given at sessions of the party committee or party bureau and party meetings telling of the fulfillment of the directed requirements, production work, education, or of participating in public life. Practical experience has shown that it is important to discuss candidates' reports at open meetings, just like acceptance into the party. This makes it possible to more fully evaluate the contribution made by the collective member to the common good and to better distribute party assignments.

As concerns discussions with young communists, they are held not only when needed or when the comrades are having a problem in their work or in fulfilling the party assignment. Meeting with the candidate or young party member and openly talking with him, listening to his comments and proposals is no less beneficial also for the secretary or member of the party committee or party bureau. After such conversations they are able to see more clearly, on the one hand, the questions which have yet to be resolved in the work on training young communists, and on the other hand they find out what motivates each of them and what interests them the most.

Despite the fact that the association's party organization has set up a definite system of preparation and selection of the new contingent, nevertheless not all candidates for party membership withstand the test of their political and work qualities. In recent years, four candidates were rejected for CPSU membership for this reason. All of them did not prove themselves well enough during the period of their candidate status. Thus, electrical installer I. Sivukhin of the 7th mechanical shop showed weak participation in the social life of the collective during his term as candidate for CPSU membership. At the recommendation of the party bureau, the shop Komsomol members elected him to be secretary of the Komsomol organization. However, one might say that he had a light-hearted attitude toward this responsible

party assignment. He was in no way an example to the youth. His reports on his term of candidacy were heard at the meeting of the party group and in the party bureau. However, despite the comments of communists and personal assertions to correct his deficiency, he continued to work inertly, without the necessary initiative. He was not in the avant-garde of the working youth. As a result, when his term of candidacy was expired, he did not receive the necessary recommendations for becoming a member of the CPSU. The communists of the shop rightly came to the conclusion that I. Sivukhin did not distinguish himself and turned out to be unworthy in his personal qualities for party membership. He was removed from candidacy for CPSU membership.

Let me stress the thought that it is primarily the candidate himself who must care about preparations for becoming a party member. However, his efforts become more effective and take on the necessary direction under the influence of the party organization. We must admit that it is here that our underestimations and errors are often expressed, in organizational as well as in educational work. Party candidates are not always actively involved in day-to-day party and social work or properly checked out on practical matters or on the fulfillment of specific tasks and assignments.

The high quality and capacity of the party organization is ensured not only by its replenishment with the best representatives of workers, but also by its day-to-day ideological and moral training of young communists. Every party member must be distinguished by his firmness of conviction, his high principles and discipline, his moral purity, and his desire to spare no efforts in working on the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party. The schools for young communists, of which we now have four, help us to train party members in this spirit and to formulate them as political warriors. Party candidates and communists whose party status does not exceed 2 years are trained at these schools. The plant party committee, having at its disposal experienced party workers, specialists and party veterans, ensures a high level of study. The party committee secretary, the plant director and the shop supervisors speak to the students. Party and labor veterans, as well as party activists participate in presenting the studies.

The school for young communists broadens the political horizons of the students and instills in them a sense of personal responsibility for the work of the party organization. This is achieved by studying the general party principles and party tasks in the schools under current conditions as they are tied in with the tasks of the association's collective, a certain shop or section, and with examination of those specific questions which arise in the minds of young communists in the course of their practical work. It is no accident that those who complete this school set an example for labor and socio-political activity.

The comprehensive testing of the political and work qualities of the party candidate member and his Marxist-Leninist upbringing—the association's party organization strives to approach all this with all strictness. It does not forget that every communist must be on the right flank in the line of the builders of communism.

Thanks to improvement in the forms and methods of work organization, the party influence on the solutions of problems facing the enterprise collective has increased. Meaningful work with young communists, a concern for increasing their political level, and control over strict adherence and fulfillment of rights and responsibilities by party members all facilitate an increase in the avant-garde role of communists in all sectors of production.

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NATIONAL

PARTY ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA OUTLINED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 17, Sep 84 (signed to press 21 Aug 84)
pp 34-37

[Article by A. Ivushkin, first secretary, Maloyaroslavets CPSU Raykom: "More Attention to Komsomol Organizations"]

[Text] The study and interpretation of the most important positions and conclusions contained in the resolution by the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Further Improving Party Management of the Komsomol and Increasing its Role in the Communist Upbringing of Youth" allows us, the workers of the rayon segment, to take a new look at the practice of party management of the Komsomol, to review some of its forms and methods which have been formulated by tradition, and to note means for improving the very style of activity of the party and Komsomol organizations.

Guided by this long-term program document, the Maloyaroslavets rayon party organization is striving to step up the work of the Komsomol in various sectors of economic and cultural construction, to direct young men and girls primarily toward those matters which will determine to a great degree the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist responsibilities for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

We are pleased that the participation of Komsomol members and youth is becoming ever more important in the matters of workers in the rayon. The party raykom has set the task of ensuring in the future an even greater development of the socio-political and labor activity of young men and girls in the rayon and the increased role of the Komsomol committees and organizations in this matter.

Over 5,000 Komsomol members live, study and work in the rayon. They are united into 102 primary Komsomol organizations. The schools are training 6,000 students. Seventy-three percent of the new members in rayon party organizations come to us from the ranks of the Komsomol.

Questions associated with improving the party management of the Komsomol are periodically reviewed at the plenums and meetings of the CPSU raykom bureau and at party meetings of primary party organizations and groups. All the workers holding responsible positions in the Komsomol raykom apparatus are communists. The secretaries and section heads have a higher education. The party nucleus

has also been noticeably strengthened in the primary Komsomol organizations, where every other secretary is also a communist. Today in the rayon over 150 young communists work in the Komsomol.

Depending on the situation which arises in the rayon, we strive to aid the Komsomol raykom in determining the basic directions of activity and to define the immediate tasks on which they must concentrate the attention and efforts of all the youth. This is reflected in the decisions of the bureau and plenums of the CPSU raykom, as well as in the decisions of party committees of primary party organizations. Responsible party workers regularly speak at Komsomol meetings and are present at meetings of the Komsomol committees bureau and plenums of the Komsomol raykom.

The communists of the Komsomol raykom are listed in the primary party organization of the CPSU raykom. This allows us to be closer not only to their lives, but also to the life and activity of the entire rayon Komsomol organization. Thus, in discussing the report of a communist's work at the Komsomol raykom, we examine his work from all aspects, offer friendly advice, and help him to find the necessary direction and decisions. And if it is required, we assign an older comrade to give him aid. The workers of the CPSU raykom apparatus also give such aid to the Komsomol raykom in the preparation and presentation of plenums and conferences, as well as in the organization of other mass measures. In these cases they take active part in them. First Secretary of the Komsomol Raykom A. Trunov is a member of the party raykom bureau.

We are striving toward cooperative work of the party organizations and the Komsomol organizations performed at the work sites. Here, experience worthy of our attention has been accumulated. We may also present as an example the work of the party organizations at the Roshchinskiy sovkhov, the Order of the Red Labor Banner State Breeding Plant imeni V. N. Tsvetkov, the Detchinskiy Sovkhov-Vocational School, and a number of others.

The Komsomol organization at the Roshchinskiy sovkhov, for example, numbers 62 people. Seven people have been elected to the Komsomol committee, and four of them are young communists. The Secretary of the Komsomol Committee, Anatoliy Komarov, has been elected to the sovkhov partkom. The sovkhov party committee is always concerned with increasing the responsibility of communists working in the Komsomol. Various forms are used for this purpose. For example, hearing reports by communists at party committee meetings and at shop and general party meetings. This is not done formally, not to get a "check mark". First one of the partkom members goes to the collective where the young communist to whom the party organization has entrusted work with the youth works. He talks with the person's comrades and members of the party group. Young communists greatly value this attention from the party committee. They make every effort to live up to this trust.

The party Committee helps the Komsomol committee perform its work in close contact with other social organizations of the sovkhov and supports its endeavors. Thus, in accordance with the coordinated plan, there are commissions within the party committee and the Komsomol committee for giving directional aid to schools, a people's control group and a "Komsomol projector" staff, a Komsomol organization council on mass-sports work and a corresponding sector of the professional union committee.

The rayon party organization gives great attention to tutorship. The tutors pass on to the youth their professional experience, skill, and ability to work conscientiously. About a thousand youth tutors work in the rayon's labor collectives. Of these there are more than 100 communists, and every eighth one is a participant in the Great Patriotic War. The veterans, fulfilling the assignments of the party committees, pass on to the youth not only their high professional skill, but also teach them moral and civil stability. Their very life is an example of selfless service to the Homeland and the people. They have a huge influence on young people, who are proud of their tutors and try to emulate them. The primary party organizations give particularly great attention to the training of the youth in labor collectives working according to a single order and with payment in accordance with the end result.

At the present time, 78.7 percent of the brigades in industry, construction and transport are covered by such new forms of labor organization in the rayon, and 63.1 percent of the brigades and segments in agricultural production. For example, 74.6 percent of the arable lands are assigned to such collectives. Consequently, new formulations determine to a decisive degree the development of the rayon's economy. It is natural that the intensification of party influence and increase in the level of all organizational and mass-political activity are given primary consideration by the CPSU raykom in these labor collectives. And since the future of such brigades depends largely on how the work with young workers and kolkhoz farmers is formulated here, the party committees constantly keep it within its field of vision. The party groups stand out in the forefront.

The work experience of the Komsomol youth brigade headed by K. Isakichev deserves attention. There are four communists in it. However, they set the tone in all the matters and endeavors of the brigade, including the preparation of the work shift.

At the initiative of the party group, the brigade has taken on the responsibility of increasing labor productivity by 1.5 percent over the plan and reducing the cost of production by 1 percent in addition to the plan. And in this case words follow deeds. According to the results of the first 6 months, the responsibilities in the collective have been overfulfilled. The brigade has set even higher goals for itself to the end of the year.

There are reserves in the labor collective. And the communists of the party group are always holding discussions at their meetings, which as a rule are open to the public, on how to place these reserves into operation. These meetings place great stock in collective opinion and an interested attitude toward any matter or endeavor. The youth are also taught this. This is why the brigade is able to find more and more new capacities for economy of work time and reserves for increasing labor productivity.

A healthy moral-psychological microclimate has been created within the collective. An atmosphere of trust, respect and exactingness prevails. Most of the brigade members have a secondary technical education, and are constantly concerned with increasing their level of training. The party group gives special attention to newcomers. When a newcomer enters the brigade, he is

necessarily told of the established traditions, and then assigned to a mentor. However, this does not mean that only this one mentor exhibits all the concern for the newcomer. The entire brigade helps the young worker to master the fine points of the profession and to increase his level of education. And we must say that today the young generation has begun to "blend in" to the labor collectives much more easily than, say, several years ago. The improvement in the primary labor and professional training in the schools is being felt.

Favorable conditions have been created in the rayon for the labor education of young men and girls. All of our schools have fitter's and carpentry shops. The base enterprises and interscholastic educational-production combines are of great help in supplying them with equipment and instruments. At one of these, for example--the Detchinskiy Educational-Production Combine--170 ninth and tenth grade students are studying. Here they are taught the professions of tractor operator-machinist, driver, milking machine operator, junior sales-clerk, agricultural chemist, and vegetable grower.

During the summer period, over 2,000 students work in students' production brigades, in work and rest camps, in forestry training, as well as in various detachments and repair brigades in the kolkhozes and at state enterprises.

Animal husbandry units are set up for each students' production brigade in the rayon to help care for young calves on the farms. Many young people not only gain their first skills here, but become seriously interested in animal husbandry professions. The young masters of machine milking, Komsomol members Galina Ryaskina and Svetlana Zuyeva, farm manager Raisa Popova, and delegate to the 19th Komsomol Congress and Komsomol obkom bureau member Galina Romanova have become the pride of the rayon Komsomol organization. All of them in their time started at the bottom and underwent training in the students' production brigades. Now, following their example, many graduates of secondary schools in the rayon are expressing the desire to stay on and work in their native kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

This year the party, professional union and Komsomol organizations of the Nedelinskiy sovkhoz, in conjunction with the pedagogical collective of the local secondary school, conducted extensive organizational work among graduates and their parents on retaining the youth at the farms. As a result, the entire graduating class expressed the desire to remain and live and work in their native village. Improved dormitory housing was built for them, agricultural technology was allocated for the young men, and work sites at the animal husbandry complex were prepared for the girls. In short, the party bureau and the sovkhoz administration did everything possible to see that the graduates become firmly established.

We may say with assurance that the desire of the youth to enter the ranks of the working class and the kolkhoz farmers as soon as possible and to make their contribution to the resolution of the tasks fulfilled by the rayon's workers is in large part the result of the multi-faceted work on patriotic upbringing. We instill in the youth of our rayon the feeling that they must be worthy of the glorious past, the remarkable present, and the grandiose tasks of the future of our great Homeland. And much is done in this direction specifically by the rayon Komsomol organization, primarily with the aid of party, Komsomol

and labor veterans. Veterans councils which have been created at the Komsomol raykom, at the plant of the State Scientific-Research and Technological Institute on Repair and Operation of the Machine-Tractor Pool, at the locomotive depot, at the State Breeding Plant imeni V. N. Tsvetkov and others perform extensive work on military-patriotic, labor and moral upbringing. The Military-Historical Museum of 1812 and the Il'yinskiye Rubezhi Museum have become important centers for this work.

Every year, over 2,000 young men and girls participate in the rayon pilgrimage to sites of revolutionary, combat and labor glory. Young enthusiasts, with the aid of their older mentors, have sought out and collected many important historical documents and relics. They have set up 4 rooms, 19 nooks, and 5 museums on the combat and labor glory of the Soviet people. This work has been especially stepped up in connection with the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. This year around 40,000 young men and girls have visited our museums, not only from Maloyaroslavets, but also from other rayons of the oblast and the country.

The museum workers are always organizing meetings of veterans with the youth, as well as oral journals, quiz games, and lessons on courage presented in schools. The young men and girls have shown great interest in the topical evening meetings devoted to Soviet soldiers who protected the Maloyaroslavets lands in the struggle with the German fascist aggressors. Some of these topics have been: "Podolsk Students in the Battles for the Homeland," "Names Inspiring Heroic Deeds," and a number of others. Pioneer membership initiations, Young Pioneer parades and meetings, and presentations of Komsomol cards at places which are sacred to us have become a tradition.

However, the unresolved questions in the matter of educating the youth which were pointed out with all exactingness in the resolution by the CPSU Central Committee, also apply to us in full measure. As noted at the regular plenum of the CPSU raykom, which examined the tasks of further improvement of party Komsomol management, many Komsomol committees and rayon Komsomol organizations do not always react in time to the new interests exhibited by the youth or give them the necessary directionality.

The fighting spirit of the leading Komsomol organizations is greatly determined by their level of management on the part of the Komsomol raykom. However, it has not yet become the true headquarters for organizational and political work among the rayon's youth. Often real work with people is exchanged for the adoption of resolutions, without the necessary control over their implementation. The Komsomol raykom has weak contacts with the farm managers and rarely submits proposals to the party and soviet organs. Here a large portion of the blame rests on the party organizations and communists. They do not delve deeply enough into the social and ideological processes which are taking place among the youth. At times they do not know how to carefully analyze them and, on the basis of this analysis, to help the Komsomol organizations select their main directions and efficient forms of operation.

The party rayon committee is aware of these omissions in work with the youth, and for its part is taking all measures to correct them.

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NATIONAL

ALL-UNION SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOLISM HELD IN DUSHANBE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 25 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Professor M. Gulyamov, chairman of the board of the Scientific Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists of Tajikistan: "On the Road to Treatment of Alcoholism--A Health Service"]

[Text] The problem of alcoholism is primarily a health problem. According to data of the World Health Organization, alcoholism is one of the most widespread ailments in many of the world's countries. And the most disturbing thing is that the quantity of alcoholic beverages is growing rapidly, and every tenth hospitalization is directly or indirectly connected to this.

Alcoholism occupies third place in causes of death. A definite relation exists, for example between average consumption of alcohol and death from cirrhosis of the liver (first place belongs to France). Mortality among persons abusing alcohol is three-fourfold higher than among nondrinkers. In recent years, serious concern has been evoked by alcoholism among women.

The problem of alcoholism unfortunately has so far not been rid of in our country, which has served as the basis for the creation of a specialized drug rehabilitation ["narcologiya"] service.

In regard to organization of specialized aid and in terms of the scale of scientific research in the field of alcoholic diseases, Tajikistan occupies one of the leading places among union republics. In a short period of time, there has been created here a perfectly new and, we think, a very promising form of assistance to patients suffering from chronic alcoholism--alcoholic in-patient hospitals and out-inpatient hospitals linked to industrial enterprises. At divisions of the Republic Drug Rehabilitation Dispensary attached to Dushanbe Fittings Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, the Dushanbe Association of Brick Plants and at daytime out-patient facilities of this dispensary attached to Dushanbe Building Construction and Installation Combine No 2, at the Ferroconcrete Components Plant No 1 and others, patients, as members of the collective with full rights, successfully combine work with ongoing treatment that is performed during their free time.

The specialized drug rehabilitation service, which includes 1 republic and 3 oblast dispensaries, and 28 drug treatment offices, contributes to detection of patients at early stages of the disease when treatment is most effective. Incidentally, a special broadcast of Central Television dealt with the achievements of this service in July 1984.

The Department of Psychiatry of Tajik State Medical Institute is the only department conducting researches on the assignment of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Epidemiological, clinical, pathogenetic and therapeutic aspects of the problem of alcoholism were studied.

The epidemiological researches conducted in industrial and rural regions of Tajikistan disclosed the important role of microsocial and cultural factors in the inception and spread of drunkenness and alcoholism. A special place among them belongs both to alcohol and antialcohol traditions. The results of this research were taken into account in the establishment of the drug treatment service in Tajikistan. Thus in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast, where the agriculture is developed, the percentage of alcoholic patients is rather low, which is due to persistent antialcoholic traditions that restrain the inception and spread of the disease. This is why in place of drug treatment offices at central rayon hospitals, a single oblast drug treatment dispensary has been created.

The results of studies of clinical manifestations of alcoholic psychoses make it possible to detect and describe some of their mutations that have not been elucidated in the literature. On the basis of comprehensive investigation of people subject to drunkenness and alcoholic psychosis, principles of differentiated therapy were formulated and put into practice.

We would like to point out that it is precisely in Tajikistan that the anonymous treatment of alcoholics has been developed and recognized by the country's psychiatrists, as being the most effective for persons with initial symptoms of the disease. These are persons who are still socially safe, continuing to work, persons who realize the possible consequences of drunkenness, but fearing publicity that they are being treated by drug-therapy physicians, did not turn for help earlier, which in the past led to the continued progression of the disease.

The results of research by psychiatrists in the field of narcology served as the basis for nine methodological recommendations issued by the USSR Ministry of Health, five monographs, 11 dissertations, 17 innovative proposals and a large number of publications in the periodical press.

The All-Union Forum of Psychiatrists convened by the boards of the All-Union and Tajik Scientific Societies of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists and the All-Union Order of the Labor Red Banner Scientific-Research Institute of General and Forensic Psychiatry imeni V.P. Serbskiy, which began the work in Dushanbe, will summarize the results of the next stage of scientific research in the field of drug therapy in the USSR and fix tasks for the immediate years ahead.

Participants of the symposium are to hear and discuss about one hundred reports dealing with different aspects of the problem of alcoholism. In

distinction to the subject matter of earlier All-union forums of psychiatrists, here certain new directions noted in drug therapy of recent years will be discussed. These are, first of all issues concerning the prevention and treatment of urgent cases, that at times assume a life-threatening character, caused by acute and chronic alcoholic intoxication, the modification of clinical aspects of alcoholic illnesses, prediction of the severity and duration of alcoholic psychoses and new organized forms of drug therapy and others.

A large group of scientists took part in the work of the symposium. It was headed by Academician G.V. Morozov, chairman of the scientific council for drug therapy attached to the presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and chairman of the head of the USSR Scientific Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists as well as scientists of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Professor Ivan Tenkov, author of a textbook on psychiatry and a well-known manual on psychopharmacology published in our country.

The convocation of such an imposing forum of psychiatrists in Dushanbe involving the participation of foreign guests is still another sign of the concern which is displayed in our country for the health of man. It specifically is responsible for those changes that have taken place in recent years in the republic in the organization and improvement of specialized psychoneurological and drug rehabilitation services in training of scientific and practical personnel. The active participation of Tajik psychiatrists in the development of union scientific programs for psychiatry and drug therapy is graphically shown by the fact that they have to their credit one-fourth of the total number of reports that were presented.

There is every basis to believe that psychiatrists, having exchanged results of scientific developments, will find the most optimal variants in the matter of further improvement of drug rehabilitation services and will make a new contribution to protecting the health of the population.

7697

CSO: 1800/44

REGIONAL

GAPUROV AT CONFERENCE ON ROLE OF KOMSOMOL ON KOLKHOZES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 Sep 84 p 1

[TurkemenINFORM article: "The Tasks of Farm Youth"]

[Text] The course of action was outlined by the Komsomol members and youth of the Kolkhoz imeni K. Marx in the Lenin Rayon at the reporting-election conference of the farm's Komsomol organization held on 26 September. First Secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee M. G. Gapurov took part in the work of this conference.

The speech presented by the kolkhoz Komsomol Committee Secretary P. Omarov, as well as other presentations, noted that the young workers today are faced with complex and crucial tasks which have been clearly formulated in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and in the speeches of Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, comrade K. U. Chernenko on questions of working with the youth. The young farm workers must in full force and with all enthusiasm and civil responsibility take on the multi-plan work which our party defines as the improvement of developed socialism.

The Komsomol organization of the kolkhoz, which numbers over 640 young men and girls in its ranks, is actively solving the problems associated with the social restructuring of the farm. The farm youth has enthusiastically included itself in the socialist competition which has developed throughout the republic on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the TuSSR and the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the 100th anniversary of Turkmenistan's voluntary annexation to Russia. Dairymaid A. Ametova, assembler M. Tuvakova who has many thousand assembled parts to her credit, and others who combine their work with Komsomol assignments, are working with high productivity on the anniversary duty roster.

A serious test for the young men and girls will be the cotton-picking campaign which is developing on the fields. The farm workers have promised to submit to the state no less than 7,000 tons of cotton this year, as well as large volumes of other agricultural and animal husbandry products. Today there are four Komsomol youth brigades at the farm, two of which are cotton-raising. They are performing the harvesting of the "white gold" in an organized manner. The farm Komsomol members are managing the growing of corn and the development of animal husbandry.

Giving due respect to the achieved successes, the conference participants noted that the kolkhoz Komsomol members and the Komsomol committee, unfortunately, do not always follow through on their plans. They forget to control many matters. There are complications with the organization of free time and recreation. Today's conference, said its participants, has once again pointed out the shortcomings in Komsomol work and the reserves for educating the youth. The conference will become a unique point of accounting of the major new works by the farm Komsomol members.

"The Communist Party, caring and demanding in the Leninist manner, is nurturing its replacement generation, arming the Komsomol with the knowledge and experience of older generations," said First Secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee M. G. Gapurov in his speech presented at the conference. A new indication of the exceptionally great attention paid by the party to the Komsomol and the youth of our Soviet country is the resolution entitled "On Further Improving Party Management of the Komsomol and Increasing its Role in the Communist Upbringing of the Youth." The contribution of the youth to the economy of material-raw material resources and to the strengthening of labor discipline achieved in the republic's national economy cannot be doubted. The role of Komsomol members and youth in resolving social questions will also increase. Experience has shown that success is assured wherever communists, fulfilling their duty, are energetically leading the creative search of young men and girls, are specifically helping to promote effective socialist competition, and persistently ensuring the active, goal-oriented activity of all segments of Soviet youth.

A corresponding resolution was adopted at the conference.

P. Omarov was re-elected as secretary of the kolkhoz Komsomol Committee.

A delegate was elected to the 28th rayon Komsomol conference.

First Secretary of the Tashauz Party Obkom B. Atayev also participated in the work of the conference.

12322
CSO: 1830/55

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CP BURO ON COMMODITY PRODUCTION, OTHER ISSUES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its last meeting, the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Buro examined the question of the organizational work of Tselinograd oblast party committees and organizations on increasing commodity output of the non-foodstuffs group for national consumption. It was noted that since the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, the output of non-foodstuffs products has increased 28.7 percent and the number of enterprises participation in commodity manufacture has doubled.

At the same time, the growth rates of non-foodstuffs commodity production in group "B" sectors lags behind the quotas. The means provided for developing the commodity industry are not being completely assimilated. Bank credits and enterprise development funds are not being used to these ends. As a result of this, the non-foodstuffs commodity output of industry in the oblast is two times lower than in the republic.

Following decisions of the 26th Party Congress and directions and recommendations of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Buro ordered the Tselinograd party obkom to concentrate the efforts of party committees and organizations, local soviet ispolkoms and trade union organs on resolving the problem of improving commodity supply to the populace in the needed assortment and high quality.

Party organizations, national deputies of soviet ispolkoms, corresponding ministries and republic departments were instructed to carry out additional measures in the way of significantly increasing commodity output at non-specialized enterprises for the populace. This is to be done at the cost of expanding and reconstructing the existing enterprises and an accelerated development of new production capacities using high-production equipment and progressive technology.

An account was heard from the party committee sovkhos imeni "Pravda" newspaper of the Dzhambeytinskiy rayon, Ural oblast on work being done to raise the labor and public-political activity of collective workers and to mobilize their efforts to fulfill the 26th Party Congress resolutions and the Production Program.

It was noted that the collective is successfully coping with the current Five-Year Plan's projects in submitting grain, meat, milk and other agricultural products to the government. Problems of the village's social reconstruction are being resolved. A constant concern is being shown for creating a healthy moral and psychological climate in the collective.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Buro gave a positive evaluation of the activity of party organization sovkhoses in increasing the workers' public-political and labor activity. It also suggested to the party committee that it further develop work in this direction and safeguard the unity of organizational and ideological-educational activity in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the quotas for this year and the Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Decrees on other matters were also approved.

12614

CSO: 1830/80

REGIONAL

LATVIAN CC BURO VIEWS UNDERPERFORMANCE OF KIROVSKIY RAYON

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 29 Sep 84 p 1

[LatINFORM article: "At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia"]

[Text] The buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia examined at its regular meeting the question of progress of reports and elections at party organizations of Kirovskiy Rayon in the city of Riga. It was pointed out that Kirovskiy Party Raykom and the primary party organizations are doing certain work on organizational and political backup of reports and elections. The reporting and election campaign is proceeding in conformity with the requirements of the Party Charter and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee. The work of the rayon party organizations aims at successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. On the whole, the rayon's industry is fulfilling the targets of the five-year plan for the basic technical-economic indicators. Most of the reporting and election party meetings are being held in an organized manner with high attendance and activity of communists. The center of attention of the participants of a meeting is held by key questions of party management of the economy, educational work and improvement of party organizational work. The party raykom and its apparatus are providing concrete help to primary and shop party organizations and to party groups in preparing and conducting reports and elections. They monitor the course of the meetings and realization of critical comments and proposals of communists. The practice has been established of businesslike participation in the work of reporting and election meetings by representatives of higher party, soviet and economic organs. The qualitative composition of the election organs of party organizations is improving.

At the same time, significant defects and omissions occur in organizing and carrying out reports and elections in the party organizations of Kirovskiy Rayon. The party raykom, party committees and buros of primary organizations have not succeeded in having reporting and election meetings conducted everywhere in an organized manner with a businesslike, constructive discussion of root questions of operation of party organizations and in exerting a mobilizing action on the life and affairs of labor collectives. At meetings of party organizations of enterprises of the material-production sphere, the

attention of communists is not sufficiently directed at the practical realization of the directives of the party on a cardinal rise of labor productivity, intensification of production, acceleration of scientific-technical progress and strengthening of labor and plan discipline. The party raykom and the primary party organizations have not adopted all the necessary measures for mobilizing communists and labor collectives for the successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist commitments.

The partyraykom and the primary party organizations have failed to attain a radical improvement in the work of local production units and are not utilizing to the fullest extent the possibilities of the reporting and election campaign for creation of new party groups in brigades and for increasing the work activity of existing ones. At meetings of communists of the party organizations of ministries and departments, little attention is paid to questions of effective implementation of party control over the work of the organization.

The tasks facing party organizations in the field of ideological and educational work are not being analyzed comprehensively and in depth at all party meetings. Concrete measures have not been designated everywhere for intensifying educational work among the youth and for practical realization of the school reform.

The content of a number of meetings weakly reflects questions of intraparty work and style and methods of operation. In some cases, improper actions of communists and instances of violation of party ethics do not receive a fundamental evaluation.

The buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia has ordered Kirovskiy Party Raykom and the rayon's primary party organizations to eliminate the pointed out defects. All organizational and political work connected with reports and elections at party organizations should be organized in strict conformity with the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Basic Results of Reports and Elections in the Party and Tasks of Party Organizations." The chief tasks of communists and all workers is unconditional implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko on key questions of development of the party and Soviet society and ensuring a worthy welcome for the next party congress.

In the adopted decree, concrete tasks are defined of party organizations for further improvement of their work.

At the meeting of the buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, other questions were also examined.

7697

CSO: 1600/47

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN PARTY LEADERS HOLD SEMINAR

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 1 Sep 84 pp 1,2

[Article: "At the Level of Modern Party Requirements"]

[Text] A seminar of party gorkom and raykom secretaries and first and second secretaries was held on 30 August in the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report entitled "On the Work of the Republic's Party Organizations in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Decree 'On the Work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee to Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organization Activity in Light of the Decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum'".

Comrades N. F. Bondarchuk, first secretary of the Bendery Party Gorkom; A. S. Kishlar', first secretary of the Orgeyevskiy Party Raykom; V. K. Pshenichnikov, first secretary of the Kishinev Party Gorkom; N. A. Tsyu, first secretary of the Kagulskiy Party Raykom; A. N. Sangeli, first secretary of the Dondyushanskiy Party Raykom; A. A. Moku, first secretary of the Tiraspol Party Gorkom; V. V. Run'kovskiy, first secretary of the Kamenskiy Party Raykom; V. I. Glebov, first secretary of the Tarakliyskiy Party Raykom; and O. I. Konnikov, first secretary of the Nisporenskiy Party Raykom, spoke during the seminar.

The speakers at the seminar pointed out that during the period which has passed since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree, city and rayon party committees have taken practical steps to reorganize the style and methods of their work and are indeed achieving a shift in the center of gravity of their work directly to the primary party organizations and work collectives.

There is more efficiency and organization in the work of party committees, and an active search for reserves to further improve the effectiveness of party work is being conducted. This style is typical of the Kishinev, Bendery, and Tiraspol gorkoms and the Slobodzeyskiy, Brichanskiy, Suvorovskiy, Floreshtskiy, and a number of other party raykoms.

In accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, definite work is being conducted in the republic to improve the management structure, decrease administrative and management personnel and regulate the functions of management bodies. The number of meetings and sessions, which adopt decisions and directives has been decreased.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations have begun to devote more attention to strengthening and expanding the principle of collective leadership. The importance of plenums and party meetings as collective leadership bodies has grown. The most important and key problems in the economic and social development of the cities, rayons and work collectives and questions concerned with intraparty and ideological work undergo discussion during them. The party gorkom and raykom buros regularly inform the plenum about their activity and about progress in carrying out the decisions of previous plenums and on the critical comments and proposals that were expressed during them.

State and labor discipline is being strengthened, and the demand on cadres for the fulfillment of plans and for the creation of suitable conditions for the workers' highly productive labor, living and rest is becoming stricter.

During the time that has passed since the adoption of the decree, the management level has been increased for the republic as a whole, rates of economic development have been accelerated, the effectiveness of public production has been raised, and a further increase in the people's prosperity is being assured in a planned manner. During the first seven months of this year, products worth 157 million rubles have been produced above the plan, and the quotas for an above-the-plan growth in labor productivity and for a decrease in product costs have been fulfilled. The planned frontiers and last year's level for the output of consumer goods have been surpassed.

A series of measures to increase the production of food products is being carried out in accordance with the Food Program. A harvest of grain crops, which is not bad for this year's conditions, is being gathered; the mass harvesting of vegetables and tobacco is taking place in an organized manner; and the rates of state purchases of fodder, fruits and grapes are steadily rising. High rates of growth in the production of animal husbandry products are being achieved, and the plans for their sale to the state are being fulfilled.

An important place in the seminar was devoted to problems connected with improving ideological and mass political work. It was pointed out that many party gorkoms and raykoms have begun to engage in ideological and indoctrinational work in a topical manner and that they are performing the work of moral indoctrination and of forming internationalists and atheistic convictions actively and with a consideration for the distinctive features of the different population categories and groups. Local councils of people's deputies; trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations; and labor collectives are participating more actively in this work.

In evaluating what has been done from the viewpoint of the high requirements in the CPSU Central Committee decree, the speakers during the seminar emphasized at the same time that a fundamental improvement has still not taken place in the work style of party gorkoms and raykoms and many primary party organizations. The organizational and mass political work of a number of party, soviet and economic bodies and public organizations is being performed at a low level. Individual party gorkoms and raykoms are not thoroughly analyzing the processes that are occurring in the economy, are failing to increase sufficiently enough the responsibility of cadres for the state of affairs in the sector that has been entrusted to them, and do not always insure a comprehensive solution to the questions of intensifying public production as the CPSU Central Committee decree requires.

Speechifying has not been eliminated everywhere; and the desired return from each measure, which is taken, has not been achieved. In a number of party organizations, efficiency is being replaced with discussions on this subject and with the call for new meetings and sessions.

As before, the Nisporenskiy and Chadyr-Lungskiy party raykoms; Kishinev and Tiraspol gorispolkoms; and Oktyabrskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Sorokskiy, and Teleneshtskiy rayispolkoms are conducting many meetings.

A great deal of attention during the seminar was paid to the need for further improving the level of working with cadre in the republic party organization, training them in a Leninist style, providing a wide expanse for the display of initiative, instilling a self-critical attitude toward achieved results, and maintaining a constant interested contact with people.

The main thing, toward which all of the work with personnel should be directed today, is the increase of performance discipline and responsibility toward the party and the people for the task entrusted. In this regard, it was pointed out that individual leaders are unequal to the occasion, perform their duty unconscientiously, and allow additions, eyewash, indiscretions, and violations of party ethics. A timely and highly principled party evaluation is not always given to these cases. In a number of cases, they are made answerable for it, omitting the primary party organizations. At the same time, it was pointed out that it is necessary to expand the creative activity, initiative and efficiency of cadres not only by criticizing shortcomings and mistakes in their work but also by broadly supporting useful initiatives, carefully summarizing positive experience and organizing continuous and purposeful training, especially for young leaders.

Despite the fact that the CPSU Central Committee condemned the practice of substituting for and duplicating soviet and economic bodies in the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee in its decree, some party committees are continuing to take upon themselves functions which are not usual for them in solving economic questions. This dampens the ardor of personnel and conceals in itself the danger of weakening the role of party committees as political leadership bodies. In this matter, it is necessary to be steadfastly guided by the instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that for party committees to be engaged in the economy means, primarily, to be engaged with people who are managing the economy.

The practices of preparing for and conducting plenums, buro sessions and party meetings need further improvement so that they will indeed become a school of indoctrination for communists, will actively contribute to the strengthening of their political training, and will raise the responsibility of each one of them for the state of affairs in his organization.

Special attention was paid to questions concerned with the organization of control and the verification of performance. It was pointed out that quite a bit has been done in this direction during the time that has passed since the adoption of the decree. In general, however, the level of this work does not satisfy the tasks that have been posed. Instead of organizing a fitting and systematic check on the spot of the actual state of affairs and providing help in carrying out decisions that have been adopted earlier, individual party committees are continuing to make new decisions on these same questions.

The improvement of the style and methods of work of party organizations has been called upon to exert a considerable influence on improving the work of the councils and on the state of affairs in trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations.

It was emphasized during the seminar that it is necessary to improve significantly ideological and mass political work in view of the ideological antagonism, which has been sharply aggravated in the world arena, and the strengthening of American imperialism's aggressiveness. It is necessary to improve continuously the system of political education, oral political agitation and lecture propaganda and to intensify counterpropaganda work. It is necessary that the CPSU Central Committee's instructions concerning the establishment of a well thought out, unified, dynamic and effective counterpropaganda system be implemented effectively and everywhere.

In the coming reports and elections to party, trade union and Komsomol organizations it is necessary to analyze thoroughly and comprehensively and to evaluate critically the work in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, to reveal existing shortcomings and to point out ways to eliminate them.

It was pointed out during the seminar that the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee is a program document with a long-range effect. One cannot count on a campaign in the work to carry it out. The main thing is to establish a situation for the candid, frank and fearless exchange of opinions; for true party comradeship; and for dissatisfaction with what has been achieved in all party organizations and their collective bodies. In all of them, it is also necessary to concentrate the efforts of communists and all workers on what is the key and main point. This will permit the tasks of this year and of the five-year plan in general to be successfully realized, the 60th anniversary of the Moldavian SSR and the Moldavian Communist Party to

be celebrated in a fitting manner, and the coming 27th party congress to be greeted appropriately.

Comrades V. I. Smirnov, Ye. P. Kalenik, P. P. Petrik, and B. N. Savochko, secretaries of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade V. K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinevskiy party gorkom; Comrade G. G. Dygay, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; and responsible workers of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee staff, the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the republic's Council of Ministers, the Moldavian republic's council of trade unions, the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee, and the Moldavian SSR People's Control Committee; and press, television and radio workers took part in the work of the seminar.

8802

CS0: 1800/36

REGIONAL

YEREVAN GORKOM DISCUSSES KOMSOMOL AT PLENUM

GF111548 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 27 Oct 84 p 3

[Excerpts] The Yerevan City Party Committee Plenum has reviewed the Yerevan city party organization tasks toward the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of party management of the Komsomol and promotion of the Komsomol role in the communist education of youths and the realization of the instructions and conclusions mentioned in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with regards to these issues.

N. Stepanyan, second secretary of Yerevan city party committee, delivered a speech.

The daily attention and the caring and demanding attitude of the city party organization toward youth affairs are having a positive effect on the activities of the city Komsomol organizations which have over 205,000 boys and girls in their ranks. The city's Komsomol members and youths are actively participating in the fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan targets, production intensification, excelleration of scientific and technological progress, solutions to questions of energy and food plan realization, achievement of higher labor productivity, improvement of output quality, and the movement waged for economizing and saving.

The plenum also noted that the shortcomings in the work of the Komsomol with regard to the education of youth, which are noted in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on "the course of fulfillment of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee decisions in the Armenian SSR republic party organizations," also concern the party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations of Yerevan city.

The Yerevan City Komsomol Committee and the rayon committees are restructuring the ways and methods of their activities in a slow way and are not carrving out sufficient work directly with the youths circles. In many collectives where there are more youths, a considerable part of them are not introduced to the conservation movement for fuel, and labor resources. Social and ideological processes are not always taken into consideration in the education work carried out with the youths. Ideological and political preparation is

not always strengthened with economic, social, and organizational measures and its fundamental connection with labor, moral, and aesthetic education is not being ensured in all locations.

The movement of masters and instructors, which is a method of work carried out with the youth, is not developing sufficiently.

The plenum results were summed up by L. Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan City Party Committee.

The plenum adopted a decision in accordance with the reviewed question. A. Topuzyan and M. Muradyan, candidate members of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, attended the plenum.

CSO: 1838/12

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIA LEADING REPUBLIC IN SOCIAL PROGRESS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by G. Yentelis, doctor of philosophical sciences and professor:
"On the Path of Social Progress"]

[Text] The creation of a classless socialist society is an important step on the path to complete social homogeneity. This process has an objective character and proceeds on the basis of progressive change in economics and social production. It is being developed under the active influence of Communist Party policy which directs the social progress of society in accordance with known objective normalities. The CPSU considers the interests of all classes and social groups in its policies and helps strengthen, with all possible means, the union of the working class, kolkhoz peasants, intelligentsia and friendship of all nations and nationalities.

The creation and functioning of a single national economic complex of countries, the dynamic development of economics and culture and the internationalization of social life has qualitatively changed the social aspect and structure of Soviet republic populations. Soviet Moldavia's social progress is a striking example of this.

In spite of the fact that the construction of communism was begun in the greater part of the republic some 20 odd years later than in the country's main regions, Moldavia has made leaps and bounds from backwardness to unprecedented progress in the brotherly family of Soviet peoples. As is noted in the resolution from Moldavia's CP Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Creation of Moldavia's Communist Party," exploitative classes and causes which engender man's exploitation of man were eliminated in the course of socialist transformation. Already by the beginning of the 50's, socialism had gained a victory over the entire republic's territory.

The enactment of Leninist national policy has helped the rapid growth of industry and the transformation of industrial branches of material production into a leading structural element of the republic's national economic complex.

Urbanization processes are being intensively developed under the influence of changes in the social production structure. Thus, from 1959-1983, the number of urban dwellers has not increased more than 74.6 percent in the country as a whole, but has grown 163.4 percent in Moldavia. This is the highest growth of urban population in the USSR.

High dynamism in social change is a definite tendency in the development of the republic's social-class structure. The working class here today comprises more than 60 percent of all those employed in the national economy. The national vanguard of the working class is also growing at a high rate: from 1959 up to 1981, the portion of Moldavian workers has increased from 18 to 54 percent. At the beginning of 1984, more than 1.2 million workers were working in the republic's national economy.

Substantial changes took place in the qualitative composition of the working class. The worker with a wide professional range of interests, a well-developed political culture and who is oriented toward creative, highly qualified labor was formed under conditions of developed socialism. In industry, more than two-thirds of the workers do automated or mechanical labor as well as manual labor with machines and adjustment of machines and mechanisms. The functions of managing technological processes, adjusting and control occupy an even greater place in workers' labor. The raising of worker qualification takes on a practical embodiment in new professions. Professional groups such as adjusters, automatic machine and machine tool builders, electric welders and others whose work demands high industrial qualification and a common culture increase at outstripping rates.

One important prerequisite for the growth of production and socio-political potential of the republic's working class is a rapid increase in its educational and cultural-technical level and a growth of public activity. According to this 1979 population census, 80.7 percent of urban workers in the MSSR had higher, secondary special and secondary general education (completed and not completed). Among industrial workers this percentage was 85.4 percent. Social research conducted on the republic's industrial enterprises has shown that two-thirds of the workers are actively engaged in public-political work. The foremost workers today demonstrate qualities which will be characteristic of all citizens in a classless society.

One should note that the proportion and number of workers engaged in low skill manual labor is still large. Serious measures to reduce such labor are foreseen in the basic directions of the MSSR's economic and social development in the period up to the year 2000.

Substantial improvements are taking place in the social appearance, number and culture of kolkhoz peasantry. In spite of the fact that in the period from 1970-1983 the average annual number of kolkhoz workers engaged in public production on the republic's kolkhozes decreased from 633,200 to 320,000 persons, the social role of the kolkhoz peasantry has not diminished. Its contribution to the republic's socio-economic progress is quite large. As far as the industrialization of agricultural production, its intensification of the kolkhoz peasantry's labor is becoming more effective and highly productive.

The composition of the kolkhoz peasantry has also changed qualitatively. During the 70's, sections of kolkhoz workers whose labor was associated with technology and industrial forms of production grew at huge rates. Today almost every fourth employee in kolkhoz public production and inter-kolkhoz

formations completes work with the help of machines and mechanisms. And an even greater part of the republic's kolkhozes, especially in plant-growing and livestock farming are manually employed, including unskilled labor.

The general education level of kolkhoz workers has increased noticeably. Around 52 percent of them have higher and secondary general education (completed and not completed); 120,000-140,000 yearly raise their qualification. Public activity of the kolkhoz peasantry is becoming more creatively saturated. According to current sociological research, every other employee in kolkhoz public production carries out public assignments and participates in managing production. The development of kolkhoz peasantry's public and labor activity is being aided by new forms of organizing and managing agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex. These forms were worked out by the CPSU Central Committee 1982 May Plenum and proven in the field.

Thus, in its social nature and position, the kolkhoz peasantry has come significantly closer to the working class and differences between them are becoming even less. The approach of the two forms of socialist property and their development into common property is eliminating once and for all the class differences between workers and kolkhoz workers and strengthening and developing the collective social relationship between all workers.

The further consolidation of society's social unity is assisted by the growth of labor socialization which is manifested, in particular, through the creation of inter-economic, scientific-industrial and agro-industrial formations. Problems of overcoming the existing differences in income receipt and size between classes and inner-class strata are being successfully resolved. This is aided by a thorough strengthening and improvement of the socialist principle of labor distribution, the development of the brigade form of organization, labor incentives and a steady growth of public consumption funds. Towards the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, by all appearances, the total income of kolkhoz workers was equal to the income of laborers and white-collar workers. Thus, the historical worldwide problem decreed by V. I. Lenin "of eliminating the difference between worker and peasant and making everyone workers," is actually being resolved today in the country as a whole as well as in each union republic.

The process of forming a classless socialist society is organically connected with its spiritual progress. "To build a new world," emphasized General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko in a speech at the February (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "this means ceaselessly looking after the forming of the new-world man and his ideological and moral growth." Each new generation, rising to a higher level of education and common culture, professional qualification and civic activity aids society's social progress.

The fastest growing stratum of the population is the intelligentsia which is playing an increasingly meaningful role in life in the republic. Today more than 402,000 specialists with higher and secondary special education, which is 24.4 times greater than it was in 1940, work in MSSR's national economy. They bring an essential contribution to the development of public production,

culture and science and to the communist education of workers. Together with workers and the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia creates material and spiritual values while increasing the republic's material and spiritual potential.

An important sign of developing socialism and indicator of the growing homogeneity of Soviet society is the formation of a historically new common social character of the people--a Soviet people. The rising creative power of free labor is reflected in it and a deep internationalization permeates it. A ceaseless growth of socially and nationally mixed families aids the strengthening and further development of a new common character. According to the 1979 population census in the Moldavian SSR, families whose members belong to different social groups comprise 29.4 percent and in the republic's cities, the proportion of such families was still higher--32.8 percent or, practically speaking, every third family. Thirty-six percent of urban families are of mixed nationality.

Labor collectives play an increasingly greater role in the development of Soviet society. Laborers, kolkhoz workers, scientific workers and specialists and white-collar workers work at industrial, scientific-production, inter-economic and agro-industrial enterprises and republic associations in close cooperation. Brotherly friendship and mutual aid reigns here. The qualitatively new role of worker collectives in our country's social life has found expression in the CPSU's important conclusion that in a society of mature socialism, collectives have become a primary cell, not only of the economic, but of the entire social organism. This conclusion is secured in the USSR's Constitution and it lies at the basis of the USSR's law on worker collectives.

The republic's social progress is inseparably linked with the activity of Moldavia's CP--one of the CPSU's fighting vanguards which counts more than 181,000 communists in its ranks. Laborers and white-collar workers constitute 62 percent of the republic's party organization. The implemented decision of the Party's 26th Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the CPSU Central Committee's resolution according to Moldavia's CP Central Committee and the republic's party organization, organizes and manages workers' efforts at solving key economic and social problems and achieving good final results. The republic party organization concentrates much of its attention on increasing the effectiveness of party guidance by all possible means, on the further strengthening of worker unity and solidarity around the Leninist party, on intensifying social production, ensuring an absolute fulfillment of government plans and socialist obligations undertaken and improving the material well-being of the people. Drawing near to the glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of MSSR's formation and the creation of Moldavia's Communist Party, the republic's workers strive to bring a valuable contribution to carrying out the projects of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

REGIONAL

SCIENTIST CALLS FOR MEASURES TO PROTECT LAKE LADOGA

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 84 p 4

[Interview with Academician A.F. Treshnikov, Hero of Socialist Labor, president of the USSR Geographic Society and director of the Institute of Limnology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent [unnamed]: "How Is Your Health, Lake?"]

[Text] The problem of pollution of Lake Ladoga has been discussed a number of times on the pages of newspapers and journals, including LEN INGRADSKAYA PRAVDA. In one of the recent materials "By Motor... Across Ladoga"--LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 14 July 1984--the question was raised of the harmful effect of motors of launches and boats.

In response to its publication, the editors received a number of letters. Our correspondent asked Academician, A.F. Treshnikov, Hero of Socialist Laor, president of the USSR Geographic Society and director of the Institute of Limnology of the USSR Academy of Sciences to comment on them and also to speak of other aspects of the pollution of Lake Ladoga.

[Question] Aleksey Fedorovich, the nature of the mail shows that readers take to heart the future of Lake Ladoga. But the approach of the authors to the raised problem is varied. Some think that the pollution which low-powered boats inflict can be, so to say, ignored, others are doubtful about its size and still other agree that forbidding the low-powered fleet on Lake Ladoga is an absolutely necessary measure and the sooner it is carried out, the better. How do you see the situation?

[Answer] The material "By Motor... Across Ladoga" touches upon only one aspect of the problem of pollution of Lake Ladoga by petroleum products from low-powered craft. In particular, some letter writers believe that the figures cited in the correspondence are manifestly too high. I think that a purely psychological effect is in operation here: Can motorboats and launches, which it would seem one does not encounter very often on the lake, really eject from 300 to 600 tons of petroleum products in the course of a

season?! It ought to be said that the small amounts are quite deceptive. When you add them together, the results sometimes can be most unexpected....

Computation of the pollution of Lake Ladoga by low-power vessels was made by staff members of Leningrad Polytechnic Institute under the supervision of Professor Yu.S. Vasilyev, doctor of geographic sciences, aspart of an assignment of the State Committee for Science and Technology on the theme "Preliminary Priority Appraisal of the Economic Load of the Lake Ladoga--Neva--Mouth of the Neva Water System." It was found that the discharge of petroleum products from low-power vessels was quite considerable.

But, of course, those authors of letters who refer to other sources of pollution of Ladoga--the Priozerskiy and Syasskiy Pulp Plants, enterprises of Kirishskiy Power-Industrial Complex, the Volkhov Aluminum Plant and animal-husbandry and poultry-raising farms located on the shores of the rivers of the lake basin as well as different sovkhoses contaminating the lake with mineral and organic fertilizers via the rivers on which their lands are located. It should also be recalled that Lake Ladoga has two sectors where sewage and waste from ships traveling along the Volga-Balt, and along tourist routes.

Thus, in speaking of pollution of Ladoga, one should always take into account the fact that this problem is complex and it requires a general solution.

[Question] Some of the writers assert that the pollution of a water body with petroleum products in itself is not dangerous inasmuch as these compounds break down into harmless compounds under the influence of various factors. Is this true?

[Answer] It should be remembered that truth is always specific. This is completely untrue when applied to Lake Ladoga: Here petroleum products undergo somewhat different changes, where due to the low temperatures of the water another process occurs. The petroleum products precipitate on different particles and remain either in a state of suspension in the water or settle on the bottom. Thus they accumulate in significant quantities. This occurs specifically in the southern and eastern parts of the lake--where the navigation routes of large-tonnage and small-capacity fleets lie. And if you look at a chart on which areas are marked for prevalence of petroleum products and their concentration in the lake, you will see that by the end of the navigation season, they are to be found throughout the entire southeastern and southern portion of the lake. Of the total deposition indicated in the data, 5-10 percent of the petroleum products is derived from the small-size vessels. As you see, this is not such a harmless factor of pollution as some letter writers attempt to depict.

[Question] Does that mean you think that in the series of measures to reduce the pollution level of Lake Ladoga, prohibition of the use of small-capacity vessels will be essential?

[Answer] This would make sense only if the entire complex of measures were to be carried out. At the Volkhov Aluminum Plant, there are results that offer some hope. Here, through the introduction of a system of recycling the water

supply, the discharge of phosphorus compounds into the lake has been significantly reduced. Work along this line should be continued. Construction is in progress of a progressive system of purification of effluents at Syasskiy Pulp-and-Paper Combine. Among these measures, prohibition of the use of small-capacity motor vessels on Lake Ladoga will undoubtedly be helpful.

[Question] After implementation of these measures will it be possible to say that we who are alive today have done everything possible to preserve for our descendants this unique water body?

[Answer] We would only be able to say so when all sources of the pollution of Lake Ladoga are eliminated without exception. We are dealing not only with one of the largest reservoirs of marvelous fresh water in the world but also with one of the chief components of the ecological system of the northwestern portion of our country. A change in its condition consequently would result in anomalies in the entire system.

The following term exists among limnologists--anthropogenic eutrophication of a water body. This is a process of sharp growth of primary productivity of a lake as the result of man's activities. This occurs primarily in the course economic development of the actual lake and its drainage basin water bodies due to a sharp increase in discharges into the water of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds and petroleum products which contribute to an increase in production. But all production is not the same. In the given case, we are referring to an increase in the production of plankton communities--blue-green, yellow-green, diatomic algae. A surplus in the water of these algae, that is of organic matter, leads to a shortage of oxygen in the bottom layers of the lake, which in turn impairs the condition of existence of bottom organisms--one of the basic food sources for fishes.

Even now, on flying over the lake in a helicopter after a storm, it is possible to see that tremendous masses of organic matter are being raised by water currents from the bottom and dispersed throughout the entire lake.

Fortunately, the processes concerning which I spoke above are so far reversible. We have every potential of stopping Lake Ladoga from becoming overgrown with them. We can study the consequences of this phenomenon following the example of the Great Lakes within the system of the St. Lawrence River (especially on Lake Erie), and that of the alpine lakes in Switzerland. There, the surplus of algae has brought about such results as I mentioned above.

We as yet do not have a method of determining the damage we inflict on nature, but it is possible to say without any exaggeration that the damage done to Lake Ladoga by various kinds of discharges will result in the future in damage that is much greater than the resources that should now be invested for prevention of the discharges. It is necessary today to sharply raise the issue on ending the dumping of industrial and agricultural enterprise waste, preserving from pollution with mineral and organic fertilizers the rivers of the water catchment basin of Ladoga; eliminating sewage dumping sectors in the lake from vessels plying the Volga-Baltic Water Route and sharply reducing the

number vessels operating on the lake and on the rivers of its water catchment. And not only to raise questions but also to purposefully and methodologically solve them and solve them in the immediate future.

Knowledge has always been power, and our knowledge of the processes taking place in Lake Ladoga and what they lead to should become that decisive power which will protect this water body from irreversible changes. This is necessary both for us today and for our children tomorrow.

FROM THE EDITORS. When this material was being prepared, the editorial office received an official reply. I.A. Noskov, the deputy chairman of Leningrad City Ispolkom, reported that the ispolkom of Leningrad Soviet had examined the article "By Motor... Across Ladoga," published in LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA.

The problem raised is urgent and calls for much consideration on the part of all interested organizations. In this connection, Sevzaprybvod Administration is preparing a draft of a joint decisions of the executive committees of Leningrad Oblast and City Soviets of People's Deputies where the questions touched upon in the article, particularly with respect to limiting the movement of motorboats on Lake Ladoga, will be resolved.

7697

CSO: 1800/42

REGIONAL

DELEGATION FROM NORTH KOREAN WIRE SERVICE VISITS AZERBAIJAN

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "Reception in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 24 September, First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee K. M. Bagirov received a delegation from the Central Telegraph Agency of Korea, headed by its general director Chu Khen Okom and visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of TASS.

Warmly greeting the guests, comrade Bagirov noted that he was happy to meet with the representatives of the means of mass information from the Korean People's Democratic Republic. We know, he said, how complex and crucial are the tasks which the Central Telegraph Agency performs and how important and difficult journalistic work is.

The Soviet people, including the Azerbaijani people, are closely watching the life of your country. We are proud of the great achievements of the Korean people in building a new life, and happy for the significant progress which the workers of the KPDR have achieved in a historically short time. We were greatly impressed by the meeting in Moscow between comrades K. U. Chernenko and Kim Ir Sen, which played a huge role in further strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation of the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the CPSU and the Korean Labor Party, and our two peoples.

K. M. Bagirov told of the achievements of the people of Azerbaijan in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples in economics, science, and culture during the years of Soviet rule, and of the prospects for the development of industry and agriculture and for the work of party organizations of the republic in bringing to life the tasks presented by the 26th Party Congress and by subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as in the speeches of comrade K. U. Chernenko. In conclusion, he wished the Korean people much success and new achievements of the KPDR in building a socialist society.

Having expressed his gratitude for the exceptional cordiality and sincerity of the meetings on hospitable Azerbaijan soil, comrade Chu Khen Ok noted that even in the short time which they have spent in the republic, the members of the delegation were able to see how great the achievements of the Azerbaijan workers were. The dynamically developing national economy, the constant

growth in the well-being of the people, the huge social transformations which have taken place after the victory of Soviet rule -- all this is the result of the extensive work by the Azerbaijan Communist party, he said. As we have become convinced after visiting the enterprises and institutions of Baku, Sumgait, Mingechaura, and Sheki, the party committees devote particular attention in their everyday work to the ideological-political education of the workers and to moral upbringing of the youth.

Our most important and most valuable asset is our friendship with the great Soviet people, stressed our guest. The Korean people remember the feats of the Soviet liberation army, and have always felt the great help and support of the Soviet people -- both in the years of the war with American imperialism and in the years of peacetime construction. And we have done everything possible to strengthen these ties of friendship.

Taking part in the talks were TASS General Director S. A. Losev, Director of the Department of Foreign Communications of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee N. A. Akhundov, and Director of the State Information Agency under the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Ye. G. Gurvich.

12322

CSO: 1830/55

REGIONAL

RIGA ALL-UNION SEMINAR ON SERVICES TO WORKERS

Information Report

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 p 1

[LatINFORM article: "On Improving Services to Workers in Production--A Party Concern"]

[Text] On 2 October, in light of the requirements set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the All-Union Seminar on the Study of Work Experience Aimed at Improving Public Catering and Personal Services to Workers in Production began its work. Secretaries and section heads of the union republic communist party central committees, CPSU section heads of kraykoms and obkoms and gorkom secretaries, directors of USSR ministries and departments and republic professional union councils, as well as responsible workers from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the RSFSR, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee are participating in this seminar.

Deputy Chief of the Section on Organizational-Party Work of the CPSU Central Committee V. M. Nikiforov opened the seminar with an introductory speech.

First Secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee B. K. Pugo spoke at the plenary session on the topic of "Work of the Republic's Party Organizations on Improving the Social-Domestic Conditions of Workers in Production in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress."

The seminar participants visited a number of industrial enterprises in Riga, where they familiarized themselves with the organization of public catering, personal services and everyday production life of the collectives.

Chief of the Trade and Personal Services Section of the CPSU Central Committee Ya. I. Kabkov and CPSU Central Committee Sector Chiefs V. P. Sobolev and G. I. Korolev are also participating in the work of the seminar.

Today the All-Union Seminar will continue its work.

Keynote Address by Pugo

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Speech presented by V. K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, on 2 October 1984 at the All-Union Seminar on the Study of Work Experience Aimed at Improving Public Catering and Personal Services to Workers in Production: "Improving Services to Workers in Production--A Party Concern"]

[Text] Comrades! First of all, allow me to warmly and sincerely greet all of you who have gathered in this hall in the name of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the government of this republic.

Conducting an all-union seminar devoted to further improving public catering and personal services to workers in production in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, we believe, is yet another clear example of the attentive attitude of the CPSU Central Committee to the varied practical experience which is being accumulated at the work sites and which requires continuous enrichment and improvement, said B. K. Pugo. Our seminar is being held at a very important and crucial stage, when direct preparations have begun for the 27th CPSU Congress, and when the 11th Five-Year Plan is numbered already in months. Today the efforts of the party organizations and the labor collectives are concentrated on the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and all the assignments of the five-year plan.

Each of us can see that the course set by the Congress is being progressively brought to life. This is also reflected in the dynamic development of the economy, as well as in the further improvement in the well-being of the Soviet people and in strengthening the defensive might of our multinational socialist Homeland.

The fruitful and creative work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by comrade K. U. Chernenko, is having a decisive influence on the continued implementation of the political course set by the 26th Congress.

Communists and all the workers of the republic, as well as of our entire country, greeted with great satisfaction the report of the presentation of the Order of Lenin and a third "Serp i Molot" [Hammer and Sickle] Gold Medal to Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade K. U. Chernenko. An outstanding activist of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, as well as a talented theoretician and organizer, comrade K. U. Chernenko is making a great contribution to the development and implementation of CPSU foreign and domestic policy. He is putting forth all his efforts and experience in the struggle for the vital interests of the people and for strengthening peace and security of peoples. Unanimously joining the many warm congratulations on the well-deserved award of our Homeland, all of us, participants in the seminar, heartily wish Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko good health and new great success in his exceptionally crucial and multi-faceted activity for the good of the party and the people!

Throughout the entire history of the Soviet state, the activity of the Communist Party has been distinguished by its constant concern for improving the material and cultural living standard of the workers and satisfying their requests and needs. This is our main task. It was comprehensively reflected in the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, in the materials of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the works and speeches of comrade K. U. Chernenko. The ultimate goal of all our work, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko indicated, is to improve the life of the people. These basic directions serve as the main orienting factor in the work of the Latvian party organization, as well as the party organizations of all the union republics, krays and oblasts on implementing the extensive social program presented by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Having characterized the achievements of the republic's workers in economic and social development within the country's unified national-economic complex, as well as the results of their work in the present five-year plan and the current year, B. K. Pugo then addressed the questions of improving public catering and personal services to workers in production in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. This work, he said, facilitates the considerable strengthening of labor and technological discipline, a reduction in personnel turnover, the stability of enterprise operation, and their successful implementation of state plans. It also has a favorable effect on the health and attitude of the people.

The republic party organization and the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee constantly hold questions of improving the social-domestic conditions of the workers in production in the center of their attention. These questions are systematically discussed at meetings of the Central Committee bureau and secretarian, at plenums of party committees, at meetings of the party-management active membership, and at party and workers' meetings.

It has become the practice of the Supreme and Local Soviets, their permanent commissions, the republic Council of Ministers and State Planning Committee, as well as the city ispolkoms and rayon Councils to examine at their sessions and meetings the course of fulfillment of tasks on improving everyday production life along with their examination of the results of socio-economic development. In accordance with the directives of the Central Committee, the organs of authority have begun to make more complete use of the rights presented to them, to more effectively seek out intra-economic reserves for the development of plant shops on public catering and personal services receiving stations.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms are making the same demands on administrations, party and professional organization at plants and factories for improving the operating conditions of public catering and everyday production life in the labor collectives as they are for the fulfillment of plan assignments.

Under the management of party organizations and with the active participation of the labor collectives, in the early 70's specific measures were worked out at the enterprises for developing and strengthening the material-technical base of public catering, for improving the forms of services to workers and personnel, and for seeking out and putting into operation the available reserves for more complete satisfaction of the social-domestic demands of the workers.

Already at that time the party organizations were presented with the task of decisively changing their attitude toward everything connected with meeting the everyday demands of man in production and of ensuring radical changes in the number of services as well as in their quality. These directions were perceived as a guide to action and became a component part of the integrated plans for economic and social development, and were reflected in the collective agreements of the enterprises. The course of their realization is systematically reviewed at meetings of party and professional union committees and discussed in the labor collectives. Party organization commissions on the control of administrative activity, workers' commissions, people's controllers, and the staff of the "Komsomol Searchlights " take an active part in this work.

The speaker then noted the goal-oriented activity of the Riga party organizations in creating the necessary social-domestic conditions for workers in production and their experience in resolving these questions at the VEF imeni V. I. Lenin Production Association, where particular attention is given to the improvement of public catering.

The continued coordinated activity of party, soviet and professional union organs, particularly the republic Council of Ministers and the Gosplan, as well as economic managers, has made it possible to achieve a noticeable increase in the number of spaces in worker's dining rooms. In the past 3 years of the current 5-year plan alone, their number has increased by 6,200 spaces, or 70 percent. In relation to the standards, the provision of spaces in dining rooms at industrial enterprises of the republic has increased from 63 to 85 percent.

In recent years, large public catering facilities have been introduced into operation at the Riga Railroad Car Building Plant, the Liyepaya Haberdashery Combine imeni 60 letiya Velikoy Oktyabr'skoy Socialisticheskoy Revolyutsii, at the Daugavpils Khimvolokno Association imeni Leninskogo Komsomola, at the Gidrometrpribor Plant, at an experimental plant producing technological equipment, and many others. As a rule, public catering enterprises are built according to standard designs with consideration for the use of modern food preparation technology and with all the necessary sectors and shops. New and reconstructed workers' dining rooms are equipped with modern technological equipment, including some which has been specially developed and manufactured by the republic's industry.

Practical experience has shown that at large enterprises it is more expedient to build entire complexes for public dining. Working in conjunction with procurement shops and food industry enterprises, such combines create a material-technical base for continued supply of workers' public catering with semi-finished products of a high degree of readiness and in the necessary assortment. We might say that the course toward introduction of industrial methods of product preparation for public catering has been taken everywhere. Aside from facilitating the work of the cooks, this will make it possible to increase the output of products prepared at the facilities without increasing the number of personnel.

Party and professional union organizations are always showing concern over improving the operating conditions of plant dining rooms. As a result, enterprise workers are able to receive hot meals during the afternoon, as well as

during the evening and night shifts. Progressive forms of servicing have become very popular. These include the introduction of complete meals, preparation of dishes by previous order, food service by meal tickets, and lunches and breakfasts sold on credit.

The structure of workers' public catering is also changing. Aside from the dining rooms where nutritious and balanced meals are served, a network of specialized enterprises has been created: plant cafes, milk and coffee bars, pel'meni [Siberian meat dumplings] and pancake shops, Varanets [fermented boiled milk], piroshki shops and national kitchens. Thus, it has become possible to satisfy the different tastes of workers, to give them the opportunity to relax during their lunch or break time over a cup of coffee, a glass of tea, an ice cream or a fruit cocktail.

It has become customary to see sections or entire culinary shops adjoining worker's dining rooms, where orders may be placed over the counter for food products, semi-prepared goods, or prepared culinary and confectionery products. Today we already have 179 such stores and specialized sections. In 1970 we had only 14 of them.

Dietetic and therapeutic-prophylactic dining is also being improved. In the period since 1975, the number of spaces in dietetic dining rooms and sections in plant dining rooms has increased from 1,372 to 3,658. At a number of enterprises this network has been brought up to the standard. In 1983, over 8 million rubles were spent on therapeutic-prophylactic dining from the state social security budget.

The All-Union Seminar-Conference on Questions of Further Improving the Organization of Public Dining in Production, which was held in Riga in 1978, had a significant effect on the development of worker's dining in the republic. The recommendations of the seminar were reviewed by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee at a conference with the party gorkom and rayon secretaries, ispolkom chairmen, and directors of ministries and departments. At the same time, the shortcomings and omissions in this sector were analyzed. Measures were outlined for correcting them and for improving the entire sphere of services in production.

Increased requirements for party committees and soviet, economic management and professional union organs for generally improving production work life, constant control and monitoring of their fulfillment, effective aid on the part of the republic organizations, trust and support--all these factors taken together have given positive results. Competition has arisen everywhere under the motto: "For Every Plant--A Model Dining Room." There have been exhibitions and competitions by enterprises providing public dining in production.

Besides Riga, this work has taken on broad and effective scope in the cities of Daugavpils and Rezekna, and in the Ogorskiy, Stuchinskiy and Rikhskiy rayons.

The speech gave particular attention to the development of public dining on the farm. The Latvian Consumer's Union currently has 124 dining rooms in kolkhozes and 116 in sovkhoses. They serve as a base during the period of the spring-fall harvest for the organization of hot meals served to over 10,000 persons engaged in the farm work. Meals are delivered directly to the fields, i.e. to the work site, for another 14,000 people. Moreover, the consumer's cooperative serves the workers of 220 industrial enterprises located in rural areas.

On the whole, the increase in the turnover in public dining in production in the 3 years of the 5-year plan has comprised almost 15 percent, and in all public dining in the republic--8 percent. At the same time, stressed B. K. Pugo, the task of improving public catering, aside from the sphere of immediate production, is also quite current for institutions, VUZes, vocational-technical colleges and schools.

An important concern for party, soviet and professional union organizations, as well as farm managers, has recently become the question of bringing the personal services network closer to the place of employment of the workers. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, as well as city and rayon party committees, support the initiative of those enterprise managers who strive to create integrated receiving points for personal services, as a result of which the number of rendered services increases and their quality improves. Another useful form of service which is becoming widespread is the deployment of special brigades to production according to schedules coordinated with the Ministry of Consumer Services. Initiative on this matter has been shown by collectives of the "Rigas modes" and "Rigas apavi" associations, whose foremen are regularly sent to plant shops to demonstrate new models of clothing and footwear and to take orders for the manufacture of products. A number of industrial enterprises are participating in the jointly funded construction of city personal services facilities, particularly those which adjoin their territory or which belong to their dormitories.

All this helps to significantly expand production service and to bring it closer to the work site. As a result, last year workers received 36.8 percent more personal services directly at the enterprises than they did in 1980.

Noticeable shifts have taken place on the farm. Here, there are presently 624 integrated receiving points in operation at 574 kolkhozes and sovkhoses, providing 10-14 types of services on the average, and sometimes more. Their volume has doubled as compared with 1975.

Considerable work is being performed in the republic, especially in Riga, on improving the daily production life and medical services to the workers. Measures are being implemented everywhere on the mechanization of labor consumptive production processes, the reduction of shop noise, and the improvement of lighting and ventilation in buildings. In the 3 years of the 5-year plan alone, the number of people working under unfavorable conditions in the plants and factories has been reduced by 50 percent, including a 53.5 percent reduction for women. Generally all factories, plants and shops are fully provided with locker rooms, recreation rooms, and shower facilities.

The network of medical service institutions at the enterprises is increasing. Considering all the sources of financing, 250 million rubles were spent in the 10th Five-Year Plan for improving conditions, as well as for labor protection and sanitary-health measures. In the 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, 324 million rubles have already been spent for this purpose, which is considerably above the planned amount. It is no wonder, then, that the level of production-related traumatism and illness is constantly declining in the republic.

The success of work in the sphere of plant services, as in any other sphere of our activity, is determined by the personnel. And if today we can speak of notable achievements in improving the social-domestic conditions of workers in production, these achievements were made possible to a considerable degree as a result of a well-developed system of preparing specialists, strengthening decisive sectors with capable people having great initiative, improving the style and methods of party work, strengthening party and state discipline, and improving control and monitoring over fulfillment.

The party organizations see to it that workers in the sphere of services at the enterprises are provided with housing, travel passes to sanatoriums and rest homes, openings in children's institutions, etc. on par with the workers in basic production. This helps to secure the work force and instill in the personnel a sense of responsibility for their assigned task and increased prestige of plant service.

The continuous growth in party strata among service personnel facilitates a high level of organization in personal services in production. Every year the best young workers, as a rule Komsomol members, are accepted into the party as candidate members. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee ascribes great importance to increasing the fighting spirit of primary party organizations and party groups in collectives within the sphere of services in production. This is primarily true for the organization of ideological-educational work, for strengthening ties with production, and for work with the youth.

The professional unions, the Komsomol, and means of mass information are making an ever greater contribution to improving the social-domestic conditions of workers in production.

The party committees put forth great effort to study all that practical experience has to give and to broadly introduce the best forms and methods which have shown great effectiveness. The main thing is not that everything be as it is in the VEF [Riga Order of Lenin State Electrotechnical Plant imeni V. I. Lenin] association. This, understandably, is not attainable to everyone. Another thing is important--that there be at all enterprises the same responsible and interested attitude toward improving the personal services and toward satisfying the needs and demands of the workers as there is at the VEF. Here it is necessary to intensify the role of the labor collectives, to better utilize the rights which have been given to them, to break the old stereotypes in thinking which some economic managers still hold.

Telling of the development of public catering and personal services in production, B. K. Pugo stressed that not everything that can and must be done in this direction has yet been accomplished. In particular, there is still a shortage of places in dining rooms in a number of our plants and factories. At some enterprises there are not enough women's rest and hygiene rooms, and the available personal services network does not answer the increased demands of the workers.

Work is being performed slowly on creating subsidiary farms for industrial enterprises. Their share in providing worker's dining rooms with foodstuffs is still extremely insignificant.

The city and rayon party committees, soviet, farm and professional union organs, as well as economic managers are working intently and persistently on eliminating these and other shortcomings. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has recently ratified a plan of additional measures for catching up with the arrears.

According to this plan, in the remaining time of the present five-year plan alone, 5 additional worker's dining rooms with a capacity of 350 will be introduced, 5 culinary stores will be opened, and over 150 personal services facilities will be built. Thus, by the end of the five-year plan, the level of space provision in worker's dining rooms will reach 90 percent of the norm, while the level of provision of sanitary-domestic accommodations will fully correspond to the norm.

The level of personal services in production will also increase significantly. All the republic ministries and departments, as well as union enterprises and associations have already received specific assignments from the planning organs for bringing the annual cost of services computed per worker to a minimum of 10 rubles. Starting next year, this indicator will be the planned amount and will be considered in the TSSU [Central Statistical Administration] documents.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has assigned the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan, who by the way have always conducted active work in this direction, as well as all the ministries and departments to provide in their plans of economic and social development for the 12th Five-Year Plan the accelerated development of public catering services and personal services to workers at the work site, with consideration for the established norms. The integrated target program for expanding the production of consumer goods and the sphere of services, which is presently being developed in the republic as well as throughout the country for the 12th Five-Year Plan and to the year 2000 will also actively facilitate the successful resolution of these questions.

While striving to make the plans for everyday production life for the future five-year period and the long-range future more intensive and mobilizing, we must also consider the existing difficulties and direct greater efforts toward overcoming them.

One such difficulty is the shortage of equipment for public catering and the sphere of personal services, and the instability of its operation. Under the

present situation, the designers at our enterprises must themselves develop the equipment needed for the worker's dining rooms.

Another problem is the need for accelerated development of special transport means for public catering and the entire sphere of services. As yet these are practically absent. It is necessary to adapt general use vehicles. Another disturbing fact is that, as before, transport means of heavy load capacity are allocated as a rule for servicing trade.

The infamous problem of product packaging also remains on the order of the day. The food industry is still in no hurry to solve it. This, after all, is a question of creating conveniences for the consumers, a savings of their time, not to mention the significant facilitation of the work of the trade network itself and elimination of the personnel shortage.

There are also other questions which must be effectively and interestedly resolved by the union ministries and departments and the planning organs. In other words, only by working together, by effectively uniting the efforts of the party, soviet, farm and professional union organizations and the labor collectives will it be possible to achieve tangible shifts toward improving the social-domestic conditions at industrial enterprises, and in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. We must remember that this is a very important task, a question of the everyday life of the people, which occupies one of the key positions in the efforts of the party to further improve the people's living standard and to improve all aspects of everyday life and work of the workers.

There is no doubt that today's seminar will help to generalize the experience of work on improving public catering, personal services, and everyday production life in the labor collectives which has been accumulated since the 26th Party Congress in various regions of the country, and to outline the optimal means for its most immediate realization.

In conclusion, B. K. Pugo, speaking in the name of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and all those present, heartily thanked the CPSU Central Committee for its constant attention and concern for the satisfaction of the material, cultural and domestic demands of the Soviet people and for increasing the people's well being. He wished all the seminar participants success in their work.

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REGIONAL

ALMA-ATA CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST NATIONS

PM211736 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Against Bourgeois Falsifiers"]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 11 Oct--An all-union conference "Lenin's teaching on overcoming the socioeconomic and cultural backwardness of the former national backwaters of the USSR and a critique of the falsifiers of this teaching" which has ended today in the capital of Kazakhstan was devoted to an analysis of the historical experience of the resolution of the nationalities question in the USSR, the natural laws governing the development of socialist nations, and a scientifically substantiated critical assessment of contemporary bourgeois and revisionist distortions of this process. It was organized by the USSR and Kazakh SSR Academies of Sciences and the All-Union Society for Knowledge.

The conference participants noted that a socialist fraternity of peoples unprecedented in the history of mankind has been developing and strengthening in our country for more than 6 decades. Over these years profound socioeconomic and cultural transformations have been implemented in the course of which dozens of nations and ethnic minorities, overcoming poverty and backwardness, have scaled the heights of civilization. The development of the union of fraternal people has turned into a triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and a confirmation of the vitality and indestructible might of the USSR.

Imperialist circles are persistently seeking to halt this process and to turn back the wheel of history. Today's historical process is marked by an unprecedentedly intensive and acute confrontation between the two diametrically opposed world outlooks. Bourgeois ideologists are trying to take maximum advantage of nationalism in this confrontation, to kindle national hatred and hostility among peoples.

The conference participants convincingly exposed the falsifiers of Lenin's teaching on overcoming the backwardness of the former national backwaters of the USSR. They discussed questions of the further strengthening of the unity of the multinational Soviet state, the improvement of development socialism, and the interaction of the cultures of the country's peoples. The importance of continued scientific research on these questions was emphasized.

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REGIONAL

NEW BOOKS ON MOLDAVIAN DEVELOPMENT

Antonyuk Book Reviewed

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 2

[Review by A. Lazaryev, active member Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, doctor of historical sciences, professor, of book "Dinamizm kul'turnogo stroitel'stva v Sovetskoy Moldavii (Opyt partiynogo rukovodstva)" [The Dynamism of Cultural Construction in Soviet Moldavia (The Experience of the Party Leadership)], by D.I. Antonyuk, "Kartya Moldovenyaske", Kishinev, 1984, 344 pages; review entitled: "A Chronicle of the Socialist Culture of Moldavia"]

[Text] Socialist culture, its formation and development, is one of the most important conditions for the revolutionary transformation of society. Thorough scientific research, summarization and evaluation of the rich experience of the Soviet state and the CPSU in carrying out Lenin's plan for cultural revolution, has not only scientific and theoretical but also real practical significance, and helps to expose the false insinuations of the foreign authors who have attempted to distort the true history of the peoples of the USSR and socialist reality. The recently-published monograph by D.I. Antonyuk makes an important contribution to working out the problem of implementing the cultural revolution in our country.

This is a fundamental scientific work. The materials were studied and analyzed from principled class and party positions. The study presents the entire course of the formation and development of socialist culture in Moldavia--from the time of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution to the beginning of the 1980's.

The book proves in a well-reasoned manner that the Great October Socialist Revolution provided, as it did in all other regions of the former Russian Empire, for the creation of conditions for very profound changes in the spiritual life of the people, and for eliminating not only the social and national oppression, but also the "de facto inequality of the indigenous population of the former colonial borderlands of Russia".

On the basis of many examples--in particular, the propagation among the populace of our region of Lenin's decree of 9 November 1917 on educating the people, and the appeal of the People's Commissar of Education of 11 November of that same year--D.I. Antonyuk comes to the conclusion that: "Even before

the victory of Soviet rule, Marxism-Leninism, as the ideology of the working class, was making ever broader inroads among the working masses of Moldavia". Speaking of the period from the end of December 1917 to the beginning of January 1918, when Soviet rule gained complete victory on the whole territory of Moldavia, he states that the socialist culture of Moldavia began to gain a foothold and develop in an atmosphere of the most violent class warfare, in the struggle with Moldavian, Ukrainian and other bourgeois nationalism and great-power chauvinism, and that this culture took shape "on the indestructible principles of proletarian internationalism, and on the basis of Leninist ideology, the ideology of the fraternity of nations. Deserving of special attention is the author's conclusion on the fact that: "The occupation of Bessarabia by the Romanian military clique which began in the second half of January 1918 was accompanied by the barbaric annihilation of the spiritual values of the Moldavian people, and the socialist culture which had been engendered".

D.I. Antonyuk's analysis of the period from 1917-1920 is logical. He concludes that, in the conditions of struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution in Moldavia, in the period when the power in the territory was in the hands of the Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Deputies (December 1917-March 1918), and also during the struggle with the internal and external counterrevolution (1918-1920), the basis was laid for the formation of the political culture of the workers, for the Soviet system of national education, and for mass cultural work.

Analyzing the first years of the reconstruction period in Left Bank Moravia (1920-1924), the author stresses that cultural construction here "was an organically integral part of the socialist transformations which were being developed on a nationwide scale in accordance with the plan worked out by V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party".

Characterizing cultural construction in the MASSR [Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic], D.I. Antonyuk focuses attention on the fact that the rapid rates and colossal scale of socialist construction, commencing with the time of the first five-year plans, pushed forward the problem of increasing the pace of the cultural revolution in the country, and especially on the territory of the former borderlands of Russia, including Moldavia. It was just at that time that the process of formation of a common Soviet socialist culture, as well as a new Soviet national culture for all the peoples of our country, was intensifying.

The cultural revolution in the Moldavian ASSR was presented in the book under review as an organic part of the overall process of socialist construction, and is inseparably connected with transformations in politics and economics. Toward the end of the second and the beginning of the third five-year plan, the communists of the MASSR, in defending the overall interests of the state, managed to pull the republic's cultural sectors up to the national level.

Describing in detail the characteristic peculiarities of the cultural revolution in the MASSR, the author comes to the completely sound conclusion that: "One of the great historic services of the CPSU and its front-line

detachment--the Moldavian party organization--consists of the fact that the specific forms of development of this process in the MASSR was not in conflict with its overall objective regularity". He stresses that "the formation of a new intelligentsiya and the training of a cadre of highly-skilled specialists for the national economy, science and culture," became one of the main results of the cultural revolution. During this very same period, "a new national Moldavian socialist culture was formed, an integral part of the most progressive culture in the world, the culture of the peoples of the USSR"

In the area of culture, the final prewar year, as D.I. Antonyuk stresses, was for the Moldavian SSR characterized by the solution of two parallel tasks: continuing to build a socialist culture in the left-bank regions of the republic, and implementing cardinal revolutionary cultural transformations in the regions of Bessarabia which had been liberated from the Romanian nobility--becoming a part of the Moldavian SSR, which was organized in 1940. One should add that the formation and establishment of a Moldavian socialist culture throughout the entire territory of the young republic was inseparably connected with the very process of the formation of the Moldavian socialist nation.

It is noted in the book that during the period of the Great Patriotic war, owing to the constant concern of the party and the fraternal support and selfless aid of all the peoples of the USSR, and above all the great Russian people, Moldavian socialist culture was not only preserved but was developed as well.

In the very first days after the liberation of the territory of the Moldavian SSR from the Fascist occupation, the Communist Party of Moldavia directed all the efforts and energy of its working people to restoration of the national economy and the culture which had been destroyed in the war. By the time of the 4th Five Year Plan the prewar system of cultural establishments had already been restored, and was in many respects superior to the prewar system.

The period of the 5th, 6th and 7th Five Year Plans (1951-1965) was characterized by the further consolidation of socialism in our country, and its complete and ultimate victory. The paths of development of Soviet culture at that stage were determined by the 19th-22nd CPSU Congresses.

The beginning of that 15-year period was marked by a significant victory for the Moldavian SSR: by the beginning of the 1950's socialism had completely triumphed in Right Bank Moldavia; the two parts of the Moldavian SSR had become equals in their economic and cultural development.

By the end of the 7th Five Year Plan, the culture of the Moldavian People, concludes D.I. Antonyuk, "became completely and ultimately socialist," as did the cultures of all the fraternal nations.

Together with the entire nation, the entry of the Moldavian SSR into the period of developed socialism opened a qualitatively new stage in the economic, political and cultural life of the republic's workers. Stressing

the fact that the party organization of the MSSR, in the second half of the 1960's and in the 1970's ensured the fulfillment of the basic tasks in the area of cultural construction set forth by the 23rd-25th party congresses, D.I. Antonyuk concludes that, "In terms of the level and the scale of national education, the scale and universality of cultural-educational work among the populace, and the breadth of interests of working people in the areas of literature and art--the Moldavian SSR has reached the most advanced positions, as has our entire country".

However, one cannot fail to notice that certain unfortunate inaccuracies are found on the pages of this fundamental and valuable scientific work, and there are certain omissions as well.

It is thought that it would have been profitable for the author to present a historical survey of the literature on the topic in the introduction to the book.

The remarks which have been made concern particular parts of the book under review, and do not detract from its overall high scientific and theoretical level, and its scientific-cognitive and political-educational significance.

Sytnika, Tsaranova Book Reviewed

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 Oct 84 p 2

[Review by T. Zhosan, instructor at Kishinev State University imeni V.I. Lenin, candidate of historical sciences, of book "Sovetskaya Moldaviya: v sem'ye edinoi-k edinoi tseli" (Soviet Moldavia: In the Same Family--Toward the Same Goal), by M. Sytnika and V. Tsaranova, Shtiintsa Press, 1984]

[Text] Shtiintsa Press has published a book by M. Sytnika and V. Tsaranova, "Soviet Moldavia: In the Same Family--Toward the Same Goal".

Reconstructing the path taken by the Moldavian People from days past to the present, the authors point out that it was fraught with a difficult and stubborn fight for liberation from the rule of the exploiters, for freedom and independence; that the Great October Revolution brought about a fundamental change in the fate of the workers of the region, as for other fraternal peoples as well--and, having broken the chains of oppression, set in motion the construction of socialism and the resolution of the nationalities question in our country.

The book cites a great deal of testimony on the active participation of the broad masses of the people in the creation of the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, which totally refutes the fabrications of the bourgeoisie antisoviets that the formation of the MASSR allegedly did not meet the needs of the Moldavian population on the left bank of the Dnester River, that it was "an artificial Soviet republic," allegedly established in order to "place Romania in a difficult position".

In 1940, as a result of the heroic struggle of the workers and the efforts of the Soviet government, Soviet rule was established in Bessarabia. The preconditions were established for the unification of the Moldavian people into a single national socialist state, and the Moldavian SSR was established as a union republic, an equal among equals, in accordance with the will of all the working people. And the process of self-determination of the Moldavian people was completed.

The authors point to the profound transformations which have taken place in the republic's industry and agriculture. In spite of the fact that the construction of socialism began in the right-bank regions only in 1940, and the fact that the national economy of the region was ravaged by the Fascist occupation forces, Soviet Moldavia in a historically brief period made the giant leap from backwardness to genuine prosperity. This was possible only because the workers of Moldavia were able to depend on the economic and scientific-technical potential of the entire country--because of the constant selfless aid of the fraternal nations, and principally the great Russian people.

The book describes in detail the changes which have taken place in agriculture: the path is clearly indicated by which the Moldavian countryside made the shift from the small primitive peasant landholdings to the highly-developed agro-industrial complex of today.

Steady growth in the material wellbeing of the workers has been assured on the basis of achievements in the economy. The data cited by the authors on the conditions, way of life and standard of living of the Moldavian people convincingly refute the false assertions of the bourgeois sovietologists on infringement of the interests of the "small nations" in the USSR and their unequal position in society. These data bear witness to the great vital force of socialism, and its vast superiority over capitalism.

From total illiteracy to the heights of spiritual perfection--such is the result of the cultural revolution in the area. Illustrating this question in a well-reasoned manner, the authors stress that there has never before been a period of such intensive and multifaceted elevation of the national culture of the Moldavian people as during the years of Soviet rule, which has opened the richest opportunities for creative interaction with the spiritual wealth of the fraternal nations of our Motherland. This reveals the total groundlessness of the fabrications of the anticommunists on the "Russification" of Moldavia, or that in the USSR the "treasures of the individual national cultures are absorbed in the general socialist culture".

In conclusion the authors rightfully stress that the truly epochal achievements of Soviet Moldavia in all spheres of economic, political, social and spiritual life, bear witness to the creativity of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, and of the friendship of the nations of the USSR.

The book is richly illustrated, and will be a fine working aid for propagandists, lecturers, agitators, and instructors at VUZ's and schools, and for students at primary and secondary schools.

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

USSR MINISTER VISITS MOLDAVIA-- (ATEM) -- N. T. Kozlov, minister of the fruit and vegetable industry, spent two days in the republic. He had discussions with S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and I. G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers. V. A. Protsenko, the Moldavian SSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry, participated in them. The minister visited the Speyskiy and Grigoriopolskiy canneries, the sublimation drying shop of the Kishinev Canning Combine, the Sovkhoz imeni Minchurin of the Grigoriopolskiy Agro-Industrial Association of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and the inter-farm Moldova garden in Grigoriopolskiy Rayon. He also visited the Vara firm fruit and vegetable store in Kishinev. After inspecting the Kamenskiy Cannery, Comrade Kozlov spoke at a party meeting that was convened there to hear reports. N. T. Kozlov departed for Moscow on 17 October. [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 19 Oct 84 p 1] 8802

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